

No. 4948-S.R.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.

CUSTOMS.

Simla, the 17th October, 1895.

Read—

Customs Circular No. XXI.

Letter from the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 4373-S.R., dated the 11th September 1895.

Ordered, that the Circular be published for general information in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Customs Circular No. XXI.

From—The Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 4373-S. R., dated 11th September 1895,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 646, dated the 24th August 1895, on the subject of the liability to import duty of dredgers and component parts thereof.

2. I am to say that the Government of India are of opinion that a dredger may be held to be a piece of machinery, for although it is constructed on a floating bottom, it is not built or used for the purposes of navigation, and is not therefore exempt under No. 96 of the schedule.

Dredger buckets are in any case component parts of machinery, being indispensable for the working of the dredging machine and unsuitable for any other purpose.

3. The Government of India consider that although "dredging" is not specified as one of the purposes for which exemption from duty is allowed in No. 14 of the Tariff Schedule, the principles which govern the exemptions in that number are applicable thereto, and the buckets imported by the Karachi Port Trust may therefore be passed free.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JULY TO 6TH OCTOBER 1894, AND FROM 1ST JULY TO 5TH OCTOBER 1895.

N.B. — As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st July 1895*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column Total Earnings from 1st July 1895.													
RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 2nd-half of 1894.	WEEK ENDING 6TH OCTOBER 1894.				WEEK ENDING 5TH OCTOBER 1895.				Earnings from 1st July to 6th October 1894.	Earnings from 1st July to 5th October 1895.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.							
			Total.	Per mile open per week.		Total.	Per mile open per week.						
State lines worked by companies.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Standard gauge—													
East Indian	556	1,687	9,07,998	592	1,722	8,51,642	495	1,20,53,416	1,18,77,731	...	1,75,685	...	
Bengal-Nagpur	109	862	88,621	103	862	74,503	86	10,41,282	10,20,002	...	21,280	...	
Indian Midland (a)	132	752	1,18,333	147	825	89,633	109	12,08,895	9,85,440	...	2,23,455	...	
Bezwa Extension	198	21	4,398	209	21	3,697	176	51,373	36,648	...	14,725	...	
Metre gauge—													
Rajputana-Malwa (b)	236	1,719	4,03,998	235	1,789	3,45,330	193	48,94,461	44,97,465	...	3,96,996	...	
Palanpur-Deesa	37	17	680	40	17	1,309	76	7,376	9,461	...	2,085	...	
South Indian	154	1,042	1,63,913	157	1,042	1,81,034	174	21,99,343	23,76,145	...	1,76,802	...	
Mayavaram-Mutpet	82	54	3,799	70	54	4,000	74	54,672	64,438	...	9,766	...	
Southern Mahratta (c)	90	1,165	95,187	82	1,165	1,16,097	100	14,16,988	14,70,762	...	53,774	...	
Bengal and North-Western (d)	121	756	74,586	99	756	71,280	94	11,59,143	10,60,660	...	98,483	...	
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	87	200	11,221	56	200	9,908	50	1,97,281	1,34,335	...	62,946	...	
Assam-Bengal . . . . .	...	...	...	...	128	8,771	69	...	87,111	...	87,111	...
TOTAL	232	8,275	19,62,734	237	8,581	17,57,195	203	2,42,84,230	2,36,20,198	...	6,64,032	...	
State lines worked by the State.													
Standard gauge—													
North Western (state) (e)	242	2,511	5,46,549	218	2,548	5,59,089	219	75,27,326	81,12,614	...	5,85,288	...	
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	238	797	1,66,847	209	797	1,38,733	174	23,33,786	21,19,424	...	2,14,362	...	
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	382	813	3,73,301	459	813	3,46,930	427	38,17,090	37,83,520	...	34,470	...	
Bengal Central (f)	127	125	23,059	184	125	15,470	124	2,16,080	2,25,304	...	9,314	...	
East Coast (state)	90	321	24,586	77	427	23,353	55	3,68,616	4,12,830	...	44,214	...	
Metre gauge—													
Burma (state)	131	730	89,511	123	746	1,14,185	153	13,30,152	14,40,796	...	1,10,644	...	
Special gauges—													
Jorhat (state provincial)	61	25	1,467	59	25	1,450	58	23,910	26,909	...	2,999	...	
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	59	8	484	61	8	497	62	6,018	5,499	...	519	...	
TOTAL	235	5,330	12,25,804	230	5,489	11,99,707	219	1,56,23,878	1,61,26,086	...	5,03,108	...	
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.													
Standard gauge—													
Great Indian Peninsula (g)	341	1,490	4,97,017	334	1,490	4,39,779	295	56,65,204	50,64,524	...	6,00,680	...	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	530	491	2,20,553	494	461	2,58,000	500	26,99,437	29,35,007	...	2,35,570	...	
Madras	236	840	1,96,740	234	840	2,04,257	243	27,54,505	28,73,630	...	1,19,005	...	
TOTAL	340	2,791	9,20,310	330	2,791	9,02,036	323	1,11,19,206	1,08,70,161	...	2,49,045	...	
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE) ASSISTED COMPANIES.	251	16,396	41,08,848	251	16,861	38,58,938	229	5,10,27,314	5,06,17,345	...	4,09,960	...	
Standard gauge—													
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	152	161	28,824	179	161	25,750	160	3,16,947	3,27,453	...	10,506	...	
Tarkessur	222	22	5,849	206	22	5,330	242	66,813	67,584	...	771	...	
Metre gauge—													
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	116	67	8,450	126	66	8,704	132	91,579	97,955	...	6,376	...	
Bengal Doonars	148	36	4,110	114	36	4,540	126	63,638	75,223	...	11,585	...	
Dibru-Sadiya	130	78	12,044	154	78	12,284	157	1,56,231	1,52,974	...	3,257	...	
Special gauge—													
Darjeeling-Himalayan	248	51	12,613	247	51	12,680	249	1,63,377	1,70,245	...	6,868	...	
TOTAL	157	415	71,890	173	414	69,288	167	8,58,605	8,91,434	...	32,829	...	
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.													
Standard gauge—													
The Nizam's guaranteed state	171	333	45,040	135	333	46,688	140	7,36,171	6,53,641	...	82,530	...	
The Gaekwar's Petlad	89	13	1,080	83	13	1,210	93	14,540	15,185	...	645	...	
Rajpura-Bhatinda	257	108	16,893	156	108	12,240	113	(h) 3,08,390	2,72,536	...	35,854	...	
Kolar Gold-fields	241	10	1,609	161	10	2,383	238	37,702	44,329	...	6,627	...	
Metre gauge—													
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (i)	87	362	48,282	133	362	40,407	112	4,33,107	4,67,851	...	34,744	...	
The Gaekwar's Mahsana	60	93	4,780	51	93	4,670	50	50,981	58,162	...	7,181	...	
Kolhapur	71	29	2,228	77	29	2,215	76	28,294	27,195	...	1,099	...	
Special gauges—													
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	47	72	5,413	75	72	3,730	52	41,201	39,013	...	2,188	...	
Cooch Behar	40	22	1,435	65	22	470	21	10,550	8,321	...	2,229	...	
TOTAL	126	1,042	1,26,760	122	1,042	1,14,013	109	16,69,947	15,86,233	...	83,768	...	
Lines owned and worked by native states.													
Metre gauge—													
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	81	334	25,209	75	334	17,778	53	2,97,691	2,80,555	...	17,136	...	
Jetalsar-Rajkot	61	46	3,193	69	46	2,150	47	35,518	38,727	...	3,209	...	
Jodhpur-Bikaner	48	364	16,846	46	364	16,500	45	2,55,470	2,10,517	...	44,953	...	
Oodeypore-Chitor (j) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	61	2,410	40	...	(k) 17,846	...	17,846	...
Special gauge—													
Morvi	56	94	5,679	60	94	6,887	73	65,447	76,999	...	11,552	...	
TOTAL	63	838	50,907	61	899	45,725	51	6,54,126	6,24,644	...	29,400	...	
GRAND TOTAL	234	18,691	43,58,405	233	19,216	40,87,964	213	5,42,09,987	5,37,19,656	...	4,99,320	...	

(a) Includes the Bhopal-Itarsi and Bina Guna railways.

(b) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.

(c) Includes the Guntakal Mysore frontier section.

(d) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.

(e) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.

(f) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.

(g) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmad, Khamgaon, and Amroli railways.

(h) Decrease due to certain adjustments.

(i) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.

(j) The line is being worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, as a temporary measure.

(k) Total earnings from 1st August to 31st October 1895.

F. B. HEBBEE
Under Secy.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XXV of 1895-96.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st April 1895*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1894-95.	WEEK ENDING 6TH OCTOBER 1894.				WEEK ENDING 5TH OCTOBER 1895.				Earnings from 1st April to 6th October 1894.	Earnings from 1st April to 5th October 1895.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.							
			Total.	Per mile open per week.		Total.	Per mile open per week.						
State lines worked by companies.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Standard gauge—													
East Indian	599	1,687	9,97,998	592	1,722	8,51,642	495	2,58,04,552	2,61,00,706	2,96,154	...	...
Bengal-Nagpur	132	862	88,621	103	862	74,503	86	29,21,713	30,09,074	88,261	...	...
Indian Midland (a)	144	752	1,18,333	157	825	89,633	109	28,27,302	22,37,974	...	5,89,328	...	
Berwada Extension	170	21	4,398	209	21	3,997	176	85,387	85,502	115	...	...
Metre gauge—													
Rajputana-Malwa (b)	279	1,719	4,63,998	235	1,789	3,45,330	193	1,24,19,506	1,18,13,369	...	6,06,137	...	
Palampur-Deesa	44	17	680	40	17	1,300	70	18,192	21,185	2,993	...	...
South Indian	134	1,042	1,63,913	157	1,042	1,81,034	174	43,24,678	47,60,003	4,35,325	...	...
Mayavaram-Mutpet	75	54	3,799	70	54	4,000	74	(c) 1,03,223	1,34,318	31,095	...	...
Southern Mahratta (d)	105	1,165	95,187	82	1,165	1,16,047	100	33,52,474	34,05,159	52,685	...	...
Bengal and North-Western (e)	146	756	74,586	99	756	71,280	94	28,95,413	27,03,715	...	1,86,698	...	
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	88	200	11,221	56	200	9,908	50	4,47,105	3,62,907	...	84,198	...	
Assam-Bengal	...	...	...	...	128	8,771	69	...	(f) 87,111	87,111	...	...
TOTAL	259	8,275	19,62,734	237	8,581	17,57,195	205	5,51,99,745	5,47,86,923	...	4,12,822	...	
State lines worked by the State.													
Standard gauge—													
North Western (state) (g)	252	2,511	5,46,549	218	2,548	5,59,089	219	1,58,57,956	1,87,49,610	28,91,654	...	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	270	797	1,66,847	209	797	1,38,733	174	52,89,826	50,15,068	...	2,74,758	...	
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	339	813	3,73,301	459	813	3,46,930	427	65,79,460	65,83,600	4,140	...	...
Bengal Central (h)	130	125	23,059	184	125	15,470	124	4,24,234	4,33,569	9,335	...	...
East Coast (state)	99	321	24,586	77	427	23,353	55	7,82,843	9,73,618	1,90,775	...	...
Metre gauge—													
Burma (state)	164	730	89,511	123	746	1,14,185	153	28,96,329	31,66,374	2,70,045	...	...
Special gauges—													
Jorhat (state provincial)	55	25	1,467	50	25	1,430	58	40,543	48,247	7,704	...	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	64	8	484	61	8	497	62	12,556	9,988	...	2,568	...	
TOTAL	243	5,330	12,25,804	230	5,489	11,99,707	219	3,18,74,747	3,49,80,074	31,05,327	...	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.													
Standard gauge—													
Great Indian Peninsula (i)	442	1,490	4,97,017	334	1,490	4,39,779	295	1,64,89,472	1,44,63,127	...	20,26,345	...	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	678	461	2,76,553	491	461	2,58,000	560	80,42,726	91,35,825	10,93,099	...	...
Madras	243	840	1,66,740	234	840	2,04,257	243	53,99,873	57,75,629	3,75,756	...	...
TOTAL	421	2,791	9,20,310	330	2,791	9,02,036	323	2,99,32,071	2,93,74,581	...	5,57,490	...	
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE) ASSISTED COMPANIES.	281	16,396	41,08,848	251	16,861	38,58,938	229	11,70,06,363	11,91,41,578	21,35,215	...	...
Standard gauge—													
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	165	161	28,824	179	161	25,750	160	6,93,712	7,32,776	39,064	...	...
Tarakeswar	269	22	5,849	206	22	5,330	242	1,59,787	1,36,881	...	2,906	...	
Metre gauge—													
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	121	67	8,450	126	66	8,704	132	2,26,800	2,30,243	3,443	...	...
Bengal Doonars	161	36	4,110	114	36	4,540	126	1,00,615	1,31,462	30,847	...	...
Dibru-Sadiya	136	78	12,044	154	78	12,284	157	2,86,518	2,95,696	9,178	...	...
Special gauge—													
Darjeeling-Himalayan	249	51	12,613	247	51	12,680	240	3,38,438	3,88,838	50,400	...	...
TOTAL	164	415	71,890	173	414	69,288	167	18,05,870	19,15,896	1,10,026	...	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.													
Standard gauge—													
The Nizam's guaranteed state	187	333	45,040	135	333	46,688	140	16,13,372	14,82,807	...	1,30,565	...	
The Gaekwar's Pettād	105	13	1,080	83	13	1,210	93	36,862	30,483	2,621	...	...
Rajputana-Bhatinda	271	108	16,893	156	108	12,240	113	(j) 6,32,753	5,71,599	...	61,184	...	
Kolar Gold-fields	280	10	1,609	161	10	2,383	238	(k) 50,921	81,767	30,846	...	...
Metre gauge—													
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (l)	89	362	48,282	133	362	40,407	112	8,69,855	9,17,753	47,898	...	...
The Gaekwar's Mehāna	74	93	4,786	51	93	4,070	50	1,70,025	1,61,381	...	14,642	...	
Kolhapur	81	29	2,228	77	29	2,215	76	67,492	62,905	...	4,527	...	
Special gauges—													
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	59	72	5,413	75	72	3,730	52	1,20,302	1,30,362	10,000	...	...
Cooch Behar	45	22	1,435	65	22	470	21	21,351	19,356	...	1,995	...	
TOTAL	136	1,042	1,26,760	122	1,042	1,14,013	109	35,88,931	34,67,383	...	1,21,548	...	
Lines owned and worked by native states.													
Metre gauge—													
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Portbandar	103	334	25,209	75	334	17,778	53	8,79,920	9,07,779	1,17,859	...	...
Jetalsar-Rajkot	68	46	3,193	69	46	2,150	47	78,755	92,046	13,291	...	...
Jodhpur-Bikaner	58	364	16,820	46	364	16,500	45	6,10,735	5,06,185	...	1,04,550	...	
Odeypore-Chitor (m)	...	...	...	...	61	2,410	40	...	(n) 17,846	17,846	...	...
Special gauge—													
Morvi	65	94	5,679	60	94	6,887	73	1,63,188	1,99,689	36,501	...	...
TOTAL	78	838	50,907	61	899	45,725	51	17,32,598	18,13,545	80,947	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	261	18,691	43,58,405	233	19,216	40,87,964	213	12,41,33,962	12,63,58,492	22,24,440	...	...

(a) Includes the Bhopal-Itarsi and Bina Guna railways.

(b) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.

(c) Total earnings from 2nd April to 6th October 1894.

(d) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.

(e) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.

(f) Total earnings from 1st July to 5th October 1895.

(g) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir, and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.

(h) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.

(i) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmad, Khamsaon, and Amraoti railways.

(j) Decrease due to certain adjustments.

(k) Total earnings from 1st June to 6th October 1894.

(l) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.

(m) The line is being worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company as a temporary measure.

(n) Total earnings from 1st August to 5th October 1895.

F. B. HEBBERT,

Under Secretary.

MLA, the 17th October 1895.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA at the GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, Simla.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 43.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1895.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information, as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Total Gross and Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue).
[In thousands of Rupees.]

	IN THE SIX MONTHS, APRIL TO SEPTEMBER, OF									
	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
IMPORTS (GROSS REVENUE).										
Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores	1,01	1,06	1,07	98	1,26	1,51	1,51	1,47	1,45	1,56
Liquors :										
Spirit	19,17	21,07	23,14	23,87	26,50	24,71	26,87	24,83	25,55	28,35
Other liquors	2,72	3,11	3,01	3,04	2,97	3,31	3,02	3,11	2,66	3,15
Apparel, drapery, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,51	3,26
Chemical products and preparations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,26	1,23
Cotton manufactures :										
Twist and yarn	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,79
Piece goods, grey	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30,45
" white	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,65
" coloured	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,03
Other goods	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,27
Drugs, medicines, and narcotics	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,54	1,50
Dyeing and tanning materials	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,30	1,86
Glass and glassware	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,53	1,70
Hardware and cutlery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,55	3,32
Metals :										
Copper	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,79	3,47
Iron and steel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,13	1,96
Silver	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19,60	15,57
Tin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	70	66
Other metals	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,07	1,31
Oils : Petroleum	—	—	5,80	7,71	7,16	8,60	8,56	8,47	7,03	23,27
Paints and colours	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	78	81
Paper	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	97	1,23
Provisions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,32	3,66
Silk, raw and manufactured	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,04	7,09
Spices	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,96	1,34
Stationery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	66	66
Sugar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,53	8,21
Tea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,40	78
Umbrellas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	96	87
Wood and timber	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	55	75
Woollen goods	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,82	3,23
Imports by post	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	61	68
All other articles	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	9	9,49	10,78
TOTAL	22,93	25,26	33,04	35,62	37,91	38,15	39,98	37,98	1,08,76	1,92,35
EXPORTS (GROSS REVENUE).										
Rice and rice-flour	27,71	30,87	25,46	32,48	42,58	39,79	29,47	33,33	40,68	40,73
TOTAL GROSS REVENUE	50,64	56,13	58,50	68,10	80,49	77,94	69,45	71,31	1,49,44	2,33,08
TOTAL NET REVENUE	49,45	54,49	56,83	66,19	78,34	75,33	67,57	69,08	1,46,02	2,27,79
<i>Provincial distribution of Net Customs Revenue.</i>										
Bengal	6,59	5,79	10,05	11,56	12,28	13,03	13,85	12,81	27,56	74,69
{ Import										
{ Export	4,96	6,67	7,91	6,06	8,34	8,30	6,60	6,73	6,89	8,99
Bombay	6,12	7,13	8,79	8,73	10,35	10,39	11,20	11,17	53,95	68,74
{ Import										
{ Export	52	74	59	94	78	52	83	82	1,68	1,23
Sindh	2,26	2,48	3,20	3,18	3,50	3,02	3,19	3,22	5,81	10,54
{ Import										
{ Export	45	34	19	24	38	31	33	25	29	30
Madras	3,06	4,53	5,26	5,36	6,03	5,38	5,27	5,25	10,90	18,59
{ Import										
{ Export	2,64	2,46	2,65	3,42	2,32	2,14	1,98	2,69	3,86	2,58
Burma	4,46	4,57	4,97	5,65	4,74	5,10	5,38	4,31	8,05	15,44
{ Import										
{ Export	18,39	19,78	13,22	21,05	29,62	27,14	18,94	21,83	27,03	26,81

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the Week ending at 8 a.m. on
Saturday, 19th October 1895.

During the week under review very quiet conditions have prevailed over the greater part of the Indian area. Barometer readings have been highest along and near the Himalayas, relatively high over the central parts of the country and the head of the Peninsula, and low over the Western Desert, over the Arabian Sea, and over the Bay. The low pressure areas over North-Western India and over the Bay have apparently been of relatively little importance, but within the low pressure area over the Arabian Sea cyclonic conditions apparently developed during the week, and these conditions affected the weather on the West Coast. Hence, while at the commencement of the week, when normal conditions prevailed, light or moderate rainfall was general along the East Coast and over the south of the Peninsula, by the middle of the week these conditions were changing, and the disturbed conditions over the Arabian Sea determined rainfall to the west and south of the Peninsula. The mean temperature was about normal over a large part of the country during the week, but there was a fairly steady excess over Bombay, due in part to the southerly winds and cloudy skies which resulted from the cyclonic winds over the Arabian Sea.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, 13th October 1895.*—Pressure had changed by very small amounts, but had, on the whole, risen. Readings were highest along the foot of the Himalayas, lowest off the Malabar Coast, relatively low over the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea. The wind directions were normal, but the weather was finer than usual, and rainfall was confined to the east and south of the Peninsula, where light or moderate showers had fallen.

Monday.—The barometer had fallen almost everywhere, the change being greatest over Northern India. Readings were high over Bengal and along the foot of the Eastern and Central Himalayas, and also over the central parts of the country, while, in addition to the low pressure areas over the Bay and Arabian Sea, a depression had appeared over North-Western India. The winds were little changed, and were fairly normal. General light to moderate rain had fallen over Southern India. The mean temperature was excessive, except in South Madras, Bengal, and across the head of the Peninsula.

Tuesday.—Pressure had again fallen everywhere—most in the north. The depression over North-Western India was better defined than on the 14th, but in other respects the distribution was little changed. The winds were cyclonic in the north-west, variable on the West Coast, and about normal elsewhere. The mean temperature remained above the normal, except in Bengal, the Central Provinces, and the south of Madras. General and rather heavier rain had occurred over the south of the Peninsula, and some snow and rain on the North-Western Himalayas.

Wednesday.—The barometer had risen briskly in the extreme north-west, and had fallen slightly on the West Coast. Elsewhere the changes were small. The depression in the north-west had moved very slightly eastward, and a depression was apparently developing over the Arabian Sea. Otherwise conditions were unchanged. The winds were irregularly cyclonic off the West Coast and over North-Western India, and were about normal in other parts of the country. Rain continued over the south of the Peninsula, and the fall was extending along the West Coast. At a few stations in the Peninsula the fall was heavy. The mean temperature was low over the Punjab, Bengal and Assam, and the South Carnatic, and above the normal elsewhere.

Thursday.—Pressure had increased briskly over the Southern Punjab, but had hardly changed in other parts of the country. The depression over North-Western India had continued to move eastward, and had entered the Gangetic

plain. Readings were highest in the North Punjab, and lowest off the Malabar Coast. The winds were cyclonic over the Gangetic plain and along the West Coast, but were about normal in direction in other places. The mean temperature was low over North-Western India, North-Eastern India, and the Carnatic, and high for the season elsewhere. Rain continued to fall over the Peninsula, but the fall was light in the east and was becoming much heavier in the west.

Friday.—The barometer had fallen slightly in the north-west and north-east, and risen in other parts of India. The changes were, however, small, and the general distribution was unchanged. The winds were northerly over the Bay area, easterly over Central and Western India, and variable elsewhere. The mean temperature remained low in the north-east and north-west of India and the South Carnatic, and above the normal elsewhere. Rain was falling over the Peninsula and Lower Burma, the fall being heaviest and most general over the west of the Peninsula.

Saturday.—The barometer had changed very little, but the low pressure area over the Arabian Sea seemed to be moving northward towards the Kathiawar Coast. The winds were northerly over the Bay area, easterly to southerly over the Peninsula, and variable with calms over Northern India. Scattered showers of rain had occurred over a large part of the country. The mean temperature remained low in the north-west and north-east and excessive in other places.

Temperature.—The temperature changes and variations from the normal during the week under review have agreed closely with the occurrence of rain-fall. Thus the chief deficiency in temperature has been over the South Carnatic, where rain occurred daily, and on some occasions fell heavily. The next most important area of diminished temperature was in Northern India. A fall of snow on the inner ranges and of rain on the outer ranges occurred on Tuesday, and on Wednesday a considerable deficiency of temperature was reported from the Punjab. This fall of temperature advanced eastward, and by the close of the week deficient temperatures were reported all along the line of the Himalayas. Over Bombay temperature was steadily excessive throughout the week, and over the central parts of the country the variations were irregular from day to day.

The following table gives the variations of the mean temperature from the normal in the different provinces of India for each day of the week :

PROVINCE.	OCTOBER 1895.							Mean variation of week.
	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burma	+1.2	+1.1	+1.6	+0.9	+0.9	—0.5	+0.1	+0.8
Bengal and Assam . . .	—0.8	—0.7	—0.7	—0.7	—0.8	—0.7	—0.6	—0.7
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	—1.1	—0.8	+0.3	+1.9	+0.3	+0.2	—1.4	—0.1
Punjab	+1.7	+2.3	+3.3	—0.4	—0.7	—1.2	—0.4	+0.7
Bombay	+0.4	+1.7	+2.4	+2.0	+2.5	+2.2	+1.3	+1.8
Central Provinces and Berar . . .	—1.9	—0.4	—0.3	+0.6	+1.1	+0.8	+0.8	+0.1
Central India and Gujarat . . .	—0.7	—0.4	+0.2	+1.2	+1.5	+2.2	+1.8	+0.8
Sind and Rajputana . . .	+1.6	+1.6	+1.9	+1.8	—0.9	+0.4	+0.6	+1.0
Madras	+0.1	—0.7	—0.6	0	+0.1	+0.2	+0.5	—0.1
Mean for whole of India . . .	+0.1	+0.4	+0.9	+0.8	+0.4	+0.4	+0.3	+0.5

The mean temperature of the whole country for the whole week was $\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ above the normal, and the variations for the whole country from day to day were small and unimportant. The provincial variations exhibited a slight excess of heat in Bombay, Sind, and Rajputana, but in all the remaining provinces the heat was about normal.

Rainfall.—The rainfall during the week under review has been slightly more general, and in places heavier than was the case last week. The rainfall of India has occurred under three different conditions. In the first place, the weather has been slightly showery throughout Northern and Central India. The most important of these showers occurred over the Himalayas and their neighbourhood on Tuesday and Wednesday, when a considerable amount of snow fell on the higher ranges, and moderate showers of rain on the outer ranges. The unsettled conditions which produced these showers apparently travelled eastward along the line of the Himalayas, as snow occurred in Kashmir, etc., on the 15th and 16th, and at Gnatong on the 18th and 19th. In the second place, rain was received over the east and south of the Peninsula from the north-easterly winds forming part of the retreating south-west monsoon. This rainfall was heaviest and most general during the first few days of the week, and fell off both in amount and extent from the 17th to the close of the week. In the third place, rain was occasioned over the south and west of the Peninsula by the unsettled cyclonic weather which prevailed over the Arabian Sea. These unsettled conditions first assumed prominence on the 16th, when rain was falling in Malabar. The unsettled weather appeared to move northward up the coast, as on Saturday rain had ceased in Malabar, while it was falling at Goa and Ratnagiri. These three causes led to rain being recorded during the week in thirty of the rainfall divisions. Of these, however, no less than ten received during the week an average fall each of less than one-tenth of an inch, so that the number of divisions which received effective rainfall was only twenty. These twenty divisions included the whole of Burma, except Arakan, Assam (Surma), Deltaic and North Bengal, Chota Nagpur, the hill districts of the Punjab, Malabar, Coorg, Mysore, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Gujarat, the East Coast (North, Central and South), and Madras (South-Central and South). In all other parts of India there had been either no rain whatever or only unimportant showers.

The actual average rainfall was generally less than the normal average, except in one part of the country, *viz.*, the south of the Peninsula. This region, it will have been noticed, received rainfall during the week both from the disturbed conditions over the Arabian Sea, and from the north-easterly winds of the retreating south-west monsoon. It was hence more favourably situated for rain than other districts, and the total rainfall was considerably in excess in the East Coast (South) and Madras (South), and slightly in excess in Malabar, Madras (South-Central), and Coorg. The rainfall of the hill districts of the Punjab was also in trifling excess, due to the heavy showers noticed above. In all other parts of India and Burma the rainfall was in defect. This deficiency equalled or exceeded 1 inch in the case of the following divisions:—Tenasserim, Lower Burma, Arakan, East Bengal, Assam (Surma), Central Bengal, Orissa, the East Coast (North and North (a)), Madras (Central), and the East Coast (Central).

The returns of the sudder stations show that throughout Northern and Central India the rainfall occurred as scattered showers at irregular intervals, while over the Peninsula the rainfall in the east occurred in the earlier and in the west in the later part of the week.

As the present is the first week of new rainfall period, the information in the three last columns of the table is the same as that given in the first three.

The heaviest total falls reported during the week are—Kyangin (Henzada) 3·97 inches, Perintalmanna (Calicut) 8·30 inches, Coonoor (Nilgiris) 9·16 inches, Satara 4·75 inches, Cuddalore 8·58 inches, Kulasekarapatnam (Tinnevely) 7·60 inches.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 19TH, 1895.			RAINFALL DATA FROM OCTOBER 13TH TO OCTOBER 19TH, 1895.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average per- centage rainfall, October 13th to October 19th.	Excess or de- fect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a per- centage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
BURMA	Tenasserim	0'90	2'20	— 1'30	0'90	2'20	— 59
	Lower Burma	0'68	1'68	— 1'00	0'68	1'68	— 59
	Central Burma	0'93	1'01	— 0'08	0'93	1'01	— 8
	Upper Burma	0'12	?	?	0'12	?	?
	Arakan	0	1'16	— 1'16	0	1'16	— 100
BENGAL AND ASSAM	East Bengal	0	1'23	— 1'23	0	1'23	— 100
	Assam (Surma)	0'11	1'25	— 1'14	0'11	1'25	— 90
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	0'02	0'85	— 0'83	0'02	0'85	— 98
	Deltaic Bengal	0'29	1'14	— 0'85	0'29	1'14	— 75
	Central Bengal	0'04	1'15	— 1'11	0'04	1'15	— 97
	North Bengal	0'17	1'08	— 0'91	0'17	1'08	— 84
	Orissa	0	1'17	— 1'17	0	1'17	— 100
	Chota Nagpur	0'31	0'48	— 0'17	0'31	0'48	— 35
	Bihar (South)	0	0'43	— 0'43	0	0'43	— 100
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	Do. (North)	0'01	0'42	— 0'41	0'01	0'42	— 98
	North-Western Provinces (East)	0	0'23	— 0'23	0	0'23	— 100
	Do. (Submontane) (a)	0	0'37	— 0'37	0	0'37	— 100
	Oudh (South)	0'02	0'13	— 0'11	0'02	0'13	— 85
	Do. (North)	0'01	0'16	— 0'15	0'01	0'16	— 94
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	0	0'05	— 0'05	0	0'05	— 100
	North-Western Provinces (West)	0	0'03	— 0'03	0	0'03	— 100
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane) (b)	0'01	0'05	— 0'04	0'01	0'05	— 80
PUNJAB	Punjab (South)	0	0'06	— 0'06	0	0'06	— 100
	Do. (Central)	0	0'07	— 0'07	0	0'07	— 100
	Do. (Submontane)	0	0'07	— 0'07	0	0'07	— 100
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0'15	0'13	+ 0'02	0'15	0'13	+ 15
	Do. (North-West)	0'06	0'11	— 0'05	0'06	0'11	— 45
	Do. (West)	0	0'02	— 0'02	0	0'02	— 100
BOMBAY AND MALA- BAR COAST DIS- TRICTS (MADRAS).	Malabar	2'92	2'82	+ 0'10	2'92	2'82	+ 4
	Madras (South-Central)	2'07	1'93	+ 0'14	2'07	1'93	+ 7
	Coorg	2'21	1'89	+ 0'32	2'21	1'89	+ 17
	Mysore	0'61	1'24	— 0'63	0'61	1'24	— 51
	Konkan	0'80	1'13	— 0'33	0'80	1'13	— 30
	Bombay Deccan	0'82	1'09	— 0'27	0'82	1'09	— 25
	Hyderabad (North) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandesh	0'09	0'92	— 0'83	0'09	0'92	— 90
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	Berar	0	0'77	— 0'77	0	0'77	— 100
	Central Provinces (West)	0	0'40	— 0'40	0	0'40	— 100
	Ditto (Central)	0	0'28	— 0'28	0	0'28	— 100
	Ditto (East)	0	0'23	— 0'23	0	0'23	— 100
BOMBAY (NORTH)	Gujarat	0'10	0'12	— 0'02	0'10	0'12	— 17
	Kathiawar	0	0'03	— 0'03	0	0'03	— 100
	Sind	0	0'03	— 0'03	0	0'03	— 100
RAJPUTANA AND CEN- TRAL INDIA.	Central India (East)	0	0'24	— 0'24	0	0'24	— 100
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West)	0	0'12	— 0'12	0	0'12	— 100
	Rajputana (West)	0	0'04	— 0'04	0	0'04	— 100
	East Coast (North)	0'28	1'84	— 1'56	0'28	1'84	— 85
MADRAS	Ditto (ditto) (a)	0'05	1'38	— 1'33	0'05	1'38	— 96
	Hyderabad (South)	0	0'43	— 0'43	0	0'43	— 100
	Madras (Central)	0'08	1'48	— 1'40	0'08	1'48	— 95
	East Coast (Central)	0'85	2'48	— 1'63	0'85	2'48	— 66
	Ditto (South)	3'25	2'08	+ 1'17	3'25	2'08	+ 56
	Madras (South)	3'69	1'76	+ 1'93	3'69	1'76	+ 110

W. L. DALLAS,

Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the
Government of India.

SIMLA, 24th October 1895.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 19th October.*—Rainfall good in the South and in parts of the Carnatic, light in the Circars and Deccan, and fair elsewhere. Agricultural operations are in active progress. The standing crops are generally fair, but more rain is still required in parts of the Central districts and Nellore. The harvest is progressing with moderate outturn. Cattle are generally in good condition. Prices are falling or stationary, but have slightly risen in Bellary and Madura.

Bombay.—*For week ending 23rd October.*—Rainfall generally moderate in the Deccan and Konkan; slight in parts of the Carnatic, Gujarat, and Sind. More rain is wanted in parts of Gujarat and in one taluka of Thana. The standing crops are suffering for want of moisture in parts of Ahmedabad and Baroda territory. Harvesting of the early crops and sowing of the late crops are general. Cotton-picking continues in Khandesh. Fodder is sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Prices are normal, except in one taluka of Sholapur.

Bengal.—*For week ending 21st October.*—There was little rain during the week; more rain is generally required. In the Burdwan and Presidency divisions the winter rice crop is suffering severely for want of rain, and in parts of Bihar, especially in the Gaya district, the rice crop in the highlands is said to be withering. In parts of Bihar rain is also needed for the spring sowings. Cattle are in good condition, except in parts of Rangpur. The price of common rice continues generally steady.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 23rd October.*—The weather is clear. Showers have fallen in Sitapur, Garhwal, and Bareilly; in the Sitapur district the falls were accompanied by hail, but no damage was done. Rain is greatly needed in places. Harvesting of the autumn crops continues, and sowings for the spring crops are in progress. Prospects are generally favourable. Supplies and fodder are ample. Prices are fairly steady, but are rising in several districts.

Punjab.—*For week ending 23rd October.*—Rain has fallen only in parts of Sialkot and Rawalpindi. Harvesting of the autumn crops is in progress. Ploughings for and sowings of the spring crops have commenced, but rain is urgently wanted. The standing crops are in good condition in Amritsar and Peshawar; average to poor elsewhere. They are withering for want of rain in Hissar and Shahpur. The millet crop has been damaged by grasshoppers in part of the Dera Ismail Khan district. Cattle are generally in good condition, but in Hissar they are short of fodder. Fodder is scarce in Hissar, Delhi, Jullundur, and Lahore, but is sufficient elsewhere. Prices are high in Delhi, Umballa, and Amritsar, and rising in Hissar, Jullundur, and Peshawar, but are normal in Ferozepore and Lahore, and continue low elsewhere, except the price of wheat in Shahpur.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 23rd October.*—Weather generally cloudy and warm, but no rain has fallen. The want of rain has considerably injured the autumn crops, especially rice, in the northern districts and in the Chhattisgarh country. Prospects are favourable in the lower Nerbudda valley. Winter sowings continue, but in Damoh the early sown wheat and linseed have suffered for want of rain and are being resown. In the Satpura districts also the early sowings are withering owing to want of rain. Prices are stationary.

Burma.—*For week ending 19th October.*—In Lower Burma the prospects continue favourable in all districts. Slight damage has been caused by insects in parts of the Kyaukpyu district. In Upper Burma the crop prospects have not changed materially, but more rain is wanted in Shwebo, Lower Chindwin, Pakokku, Meiktila, Yamethin, and Myingyan. The standing crops in the Myingyan sub-division will probably fail unless rain falls soon. The price of paddy has risen slightly in Rangoon and Magwe, and fallen slightly in Shwebo and Thayetmyo.

Assam.—*For week ending 22nd October.*—The weather is seasonable. The prospects of the crops are generally good, but more rain is wanted in some districts for tea and late rice. The condition of cattle is fair. Fodder is scarce in Kamrup, Darrang, and parts of the Khasi and Jaintia hills. Water is sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 23rd October.*—**MYSORE:** Rain-fall good in the Mysore, Kolar, Bangalore, and Tumkur districts, and fair elsewhere. The standing crops are in good condition. *Ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) has been harvested in parts of Mysore and Shimoga. Prices have fallen in three districts and risen in two others.

COORG: Rainfall moderate. The rice crop is in good condition. Reaping of *ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) and picking of cardamoms continue. The coffee crop is ripening in some parts. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient. Prices are normal.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 23rd October.*—**BERAR:** Weather cool and cloudy. The crop prospects are favourable, except in parts of Akola and Wun, where more rain is needed. Preparation of land for the winter crop is almost completed. Weeding operations are well advanced. Insufficiency of fodder and water prevails in the Khamgaon and Jalgaon talukas. Prices are steady.

HYDERABAD: Rainfall moderate. The crops on irrigated areas are thriving. Sowing of the winter crops is almost completed in most talukas. Agricultural prospects are good. Fodder and pasture are available for cattle. Prices are normal.

Central India.—*For week ending 23rd October.*—No rain during the week. More rain is still wanted in Bundelkhand, Bhopawar, and Goona. Agricultural operations are in progress everywhere. The crops have been damaged for want of rain in Gwalior, Bundelkhand, Baghelkhand, and Bhopawar; elsewhere the crops are in good condition. Agricultural stock in fairly good condition, except in a few districts of Gwalior. Pasturage is good and sufficient in

all districts, except in parts of Gwalior. Prices of food-grains are rising in Gwalior and Bundelkhand, and are high in Goona; elsewhere prices are normal.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 23rd October.*—Rainfall slight in two States. The crops have been partly injured in Merwara and Jeypore, and have withered in Karauli and Ulwar for want of rain. Prospects are fair, except in Bhurtpore and Tonk. Agricultural stock are generally in good condition, but are suffering in Ulwar for want of fodder. Pasturage and fodder are generally sufficient, but fodder is scarce in parts of Meywar, Shahpura, Ulwar, and Jaisalmer, and is failing in Dholepore and Bhurtpore. Prices are rising in ten States and fluctuating in two others; elsewhere prices are steady. One thousand two hundred persons emigrated to Sind from Jaisalmer.

Kashmir.—KASHMIR VALLEY.—*For week ending 22nd October.*—Rainfall moderate. The spring sowings are in progress. Water is ample for irrigation. Prices continue normal.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—*For week ending 23rd October.*—No rain. Harvesting is in progress. Cattle are in good condition. Prices are rising slightly.

Nepal.—*For week ending 19th October.*—The mornings are foggy, but the days are fine. Low-land rice is still being harvested.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Circular No. $\frac{18}{290-2}$ F.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture (Forests),—dated Simla, the 18th October, 1895.

Read the following despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State, forwarding copies of the Regulations for 1896 of the Forest Service Branch in Cooper's Hill College :

No. 98 (Revenue), dated London, the 5th September 1895.

From—The Right Honourable Lord George Hamilton, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,

To—The Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council.

I forward herewith, for the information of Your Excellency's Government, ten copies of the Regulations for admission to the Forest Service Branch at Cooper's Hill College for the year 1896.

REGULATIONS FOR THE FOREST SERVICE BRANCH OF THE ROYAL INDIAN ENGINEERING COLLEGE, COOPER'S HILL, FOR 1896.

[Post Town, Staines. Railway Station, Egham. Telegraph Station, Englefield Green.]

STAFF OF THE COLLEGE.*

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Secretary, Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. BOYES.

Bursar, J. P. PASCO, Esq., R.N., Retired.

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Mathematical Branch.

Professor of Applied Mathematics, G. M. MINCHIN, Esq., M.A., F.R.S.

Professor of Pure Mathematics, A. LODGE, Esq., M.A., Fereday Fellow of St. John's College, Oxon.

Natural Science Branch.

Professor of Chemistry, HERBERT MCLEOD, Esq., F.R.S.

Professor of Physics, W. N. STOCKER, Esq., M.A., Fellow of Brasenose College, Oxon.

Lecturer in Geology and Mineralogy, Professor H. G. SEELEY, F.R.S.

Forestry Branch.

Principal Professor of Forestry, W. SCHLICH, C.I.E., Ph.D., late Inspector-General of Forests to the Government of India.

Assistant Professor of Forestry, W. R. FISHER, Esq., B.A., late Conservator of Forests, Northern India.

Professor of Botany, H. MARSHALL WARD, Esq., M.A., S.D., F.R.S., F.L.S., Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge.

* The staff of the College is only given in so far as it concerns the Forest Branch.

Lecturer on Entomology, W. F. H. BLANDFORD, Esq., M.A., Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge.

Lecturer on Chemistry of Soils and Vegetation, A. H. CHURCH, Esq., M.A., F.R.S.

Instructor in German, T. H. DITTEL, Esq.

Lecturer on Forest Law, B. H. BADEN POWELL, Esq., C.I.E., late of the Indian Civil Service.

Director of Practical Study in Forestry on the Continent, SIR DIETRICH BRANDIS, K.C.I.E., Ph. D., F.R.S., late Inspector-General of Forests to the Government of India.*

[The arrangements hereinafter described are subject to revision under the orders of the Secretary of State for India.]

1. The Royal Indian Engineering College is primarily maintained, under the orders of the Secretary of State for India in Council, for the education of candidates for the service of Government in the India Public Works, Telegraph, and Forest Departments; but it is open, to the extent of the accommodation available, to all persons desirous of following the course of study pursued in it.

India Forest Department Appointments.

2. The Examination, which is conducted by the Civil Service Commissioners, usually takes place towards the end of June; and candidates may undergo the written part of their examination in London, Edinburgh, or Dublin, or at any of the provincial centres at which the simultaneous examination of candidates for admission to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, is to be held. A list of the probable centres may be obtained from the Civil Service Commissioners at any time after March 1896. The oral and practical parts of the examination will be held in London only.

A fee of £2 is required from candidates examined in London, but when the written examination is conducted elsewhere than in London the fee is £3. Candidates examined at a college or school will probably be required to pay a local fee in addition to the fee of £3 (in order to defray the expenses of superintendence), as to which they should obtain early information from the college or school authorities. The fee payable to the Civil Service Commissioners must be paid by means of stamps of the specified amount. Instructions on this point will be issued to candidates about 10 days before the examination.

3. The number of candidates to be selected annually varies according to the requirements of the Forest Service in India; the figures as regards each particular year will be advertised from time to time. *In 1896 there will be six appointments offered for competition. It is possible that after 1896 recruits for the Indian Forest Service will be selected from Cooper's Hill College students at the end of their first year's course of study.*

4. Candidates for the Indian Forest Department are selected under the following arrangements:

- (a) An applicant must be a natural-born British subject, and must be above 17 and under 20 years of age on the 1st June of the year in which he competes for an appointment. He must be unmarried, and if he marries before reaching India he will forfeit his appointment.
- (b) An applicant must send† to the Revenue Department of the India Office, on or before the 15th day of May of the year in which he proposes to compete:
 - (1) His name and parentage, a certificate or other satisfactory evidence of the date of his birth, and the written consent of parent or guardian that his name should be recorded as a candidate.
 - (2) A statement of the places of education at which he may have been, accompanied by testimonials of good conduct, during the last four years.
- (c) Applicants will have to appear before a Medical Board‡ at the India Office, particular stress being laid upon good vision and hearing. A physical

* Sir D. Brandis is not on the staff of the College.

† There is no form of application; the documents specified in para. 4 (b), clauses (1) and (2), should be enclosed in a covering letter addressed to the Secretary, Revenue Department, India Office, London.

‡ With a view to prevent parents and guardians from incurring the inconvenience and expense of preparing candidates who may be physically unfit for the Forest Service, it is suggested that, before any such preparation is begun, candidates be submitted to examination by the medical adviser of the family, or any other qualified medical practitioner, with regard to the following points:

1. A weak constitution.
2. Defective vision.
3. Impaired hearing.
4. The existence of any congenital defect.

It is to be understood that this private examination is merely suggested to lessen the chances of disappointment and that it is by no means intended to take the place of, or to influence in any way, the official examination.

On the subject of the standard of eyesight required for the Indian services, a pamphlet has been published under the authority of the Secretary of State in Council, by Messrs. Churchill and Sons, 11, New Burlington Street.

test will also be imposed, so as to ensure the selection of persons of active habits and powers of endurance.

- (d) The applicants who have successfully passed the medical examination and the physical test will be required to undergo an examination before the Civil Service Commissioners in the following subjects* (Classes I. to III.), marks being assigned as follows:

CLASS I.—OBLIGATORY SUBJECTS.†

	Marks.	
1. Mathematics (lower), <i>vis.</i> , Algebra up to and including the Binomial Theorem; the theory and the use of logarithms; Euclid, Books I to IV and VI; Plane Trigonometry up to and including the solution of Triangles and Mensuration ...	2,500	In each of these subjects a candidate must obtain not less than one-third of full marks in order to qualify.
2. English composition ...	1,000	
3. German (400 for colloquial) ...	2,000	

CLASS II.—OPTIONAL SUBJECTS.

4. Mathematics (higher), including Analytical Geometry, Conic Sections, Statics, and Dynamics ...	2,000	
5. French (400 for colloquial) ...	2,000	
6. Latin ...	2,000	
7. Greek ...	2,000	
8. English History. There will be set: one general paper; one paper limited to a fixed period, which will be from the year 1702 to the year 1788 for the examination of 1896 ...	2,000	A candidate may take any two, but not more than two, of the optional subjects. Under "Optional Subjects" Nos. 9, 10, 11, and 12, the examination will be partly practical.
9. Botany, <i>vis.</i> , the elementary parts of vegetable morphology, histology, and physiology, and the principles of a natural system of classification as illustrated by the more important British natural orders. Candidates will be required to describe plants in technical language. Questions will not be set on vegetable palæontology or on the geographical distribution of plants ...	2,000	
10. Chemistry, <i>vis.</i> , the elements of Inorganic Chemistry ...	2,000	
11. Physics. Elementary properties of Electricity, Magnetism, Heat, Light, and Sound ...	2,000	
12. Physical Geography and Geology, chiefly economic; including the recognition of the more familiar minerals and rocks, and their properties and uses ...	2,000	

CLASS III.—ADDITIONAL SUBJECTS.

13. Freehand Drawing ...	500	Either or both of these subjects may be taken in addition to the obligatory and the two optional subjects.
14. Geometrical Drawing ...	300	

- (e) The Secretary of State will nominate as probationers such competitors as attain the highest aggregate of marks (provided they obtain the minimum in the obligatory subjects and satisfy the requisite conditions in other respects). These probationers will then enter the College, where they will be further trained for the Forest Service of India.

- (f) If the full number of competent probationers required in any year cannot be obtained from the persons so examined, the Secretary of State reserves a discretion to fill up the deficiency by selecting any other person or persons who may satisfy the authorities of the College that he or they are properly qualified to become probationers for the Forest Service.

5. The course of study for candidates for the India Forest Service extends over about three years, divided into seven terms, and a period of study in foreign forests. During seven terms the candidates will prosecute their studies mainly at the College, and during the period of foreign study, which may last for five or six months, they will visit, under suitable supervision, such Continental forests as may be selected for the purpose. Excursions may also be made for purposes of instruction, both during term time and during part of the vacations.

* Reprints of the papers set at previous examinations, together with tables of the marks assigned to the candidates, are published by the Civil Service Commissioners, and can be obtained through any bookseller. The price of each reprint is one shilling.

† Attention is invited to the appended Syllabus, giving further details regarding the extent and character of the examination.

6. Each annual session begins in September and is divided into three terms, with vacations of about four weeks at Christmas, two weeks at Easter, and eight weeks in the summer, except at the end of the visit to the Continent when the vacation will be shorter.

7. A charge of £61 is made for each of the seven terms spent at the College; for the period of foreign study the charge is £150 for each student; the amount must be paid terminally in advance to the Bank of England for the first seven terms, and the amount due for the period of foreign study must be paid before the period begins. Receivable orders, with full directions as to the mode of payment, will be forwarded from the India Office to the parents or guardians, shortly before the fees fall due. A student will not be allowed to come into residence or to start for his foreign study of forests until his fee has been paid.

8. A deposit of £5 is required to be paid by each student on admission to the College, as caution money, to cover charges incurred by him for damage to books, instruments, &c., or any College bills outstanding on leaving the College. Any balance over and above such charges will be repaid. This deposit is to be paid with the fee for the first term, making the total payment on that occasion £66.

9. The foregoing payments cover all charges for tuition, board according to the College tariff, lodging, with washing, up to a cost of 2s. a week, and ordinary medical attendance while in residence at the College. When students are on tour and during the course of practical instruction, whether in Great Britain or on the Continent, the Secretary of State will defray the expenses of (1) board, lodging, and washing (the aggregate maximum expenditure under these heads being 10s. per diem), (2) travelling expenses, and (3) fees to local Forest officers, &c.

Students are required to provide their own class books and drawing instruments. Drawing paper, drawing boards, and surveying instruments are provided by the College.

10. The prescribed course of study comprises the following subjects:

I.—Auxiliary Subjects.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Geometrical Drawing. | 8. Physics. |
| 2. Freehand Drawing. | 9. Chemistry. |
| 3. Surveying. | 10. Geology and Mineralogy. |
| 4. Forest Engineering. | 11. Entomology. |
| 5. Accounts. | 12. Botany. |
| 6. German. | 13. Drill and Gymnastics. |
| 7. Mechanics. | |

II.—Forestry, theoretical and practical, in all its branches.

11. Every student is required to conform to the College rules, to exhibit due diligence in his studies throughout the course, and to give evidence of satisfactory progress in such manner as may be required; failing which, or in the event of serious misconduct, he will be liable to be removed from the College, or to be sent back from the foreign study, which may entail the loss of his appointment.

12. During the course of study, the proficiency of the students will be tested by periodical examinations, and on the termination of their studies there will be a final examination. Each student may also, at the discretion of the Secretary of State for India, be required to appear before the Medical Board at the expiration of the first year of residence at the College, and should the result be unsatisfactory he cannot claim to be allowed to complete the course.

13. The subjects enumerated in paragraph 10 are grouped in certain main branches of study,* and a fixed minimum of qualification is required in each branch and in the subjects taught during the forest tours, as well as a certain minimum for all branches taken together. Students who obtain these minima will receive the College diploma in forestry.

14. Candidates who have obtained this diploma and are found to be of sound constitution and free from physical defects which would render them unsuitable for employment in the Forest Department (the final decision on which points will rest with the Secretary of State for India), will be appointed Assistant Conservators in the Forest Department of India in the order of their standing at the end of the final examination. They will be allowed, before leaving the College, to state their preference in respect to the Provinces to which they desire to be allotted; but the distribution will be made to the several Provinces according to the needs of the public service, at the discretion of the Secretary of State for India after consulting the President of the College and the Principal Professor of Forestry. The distribution will be made on the understanding that officers are at all times liable to be transferred from one Province to another at the pleasure of the Government of India.

* For details see Royal Indian Engineering College Calendar.

15. Within a month of his nomination as Assistant Conservator, each nominee must sign articles of agreement describing the terms and conditions of his appointment; he must embark for India when required to do so by the Secretary of State, and will be provided with a free passage. Failure to embark at the stated time will, in the absence of satisfactory explanation, lead to forfeiture of appointment.

16. The pay of an Assistant Conservator of Forests will begin from the date of reporting arrival in India. Probationers who acquit themselves creditably during the probation at Cooper's Hill College will begin on a salary of Rs. 350 a month. It will, however, be at the discretion of the President of the College, in consultation with the Principal Professor, to decide whether any of the probationers, though they have obtained the College Diploma in Forestry, have failed to deserve that rate of initial salary. Such probationers, if any, will begin on a salary of Rs. 250 a month; and this difference of salary will continue until the first departmental examination is passed in India.

17. Promotion, leave, and pension will be regulated by the rules of the Service for the time being. The more favourable pension rules have recently been extended to Forest officers appointed from England, who are thus placed on an equality with Public Works officers appointed from Cooper's Hill College. Any Forest officer who has rendered not less than three years' approved service as head of his department, has also been made eligible for an extra pension of Rs. 1,000 per annum. A copy of the Regulations relative to these matters can be seen on application either at the Library or the Record Department of the India Office; the principal rules, however, are contained in the Abstract of the Civil Service Regulations, as given in the "India Office List" or the "India List," published respectively by Messrs. Harrison and Sons, 59, Pall Mall, and Messrs. W. H. Allen & Co., 13, Waterloo Place, S.W., either of which can be procured through any bookseller.

18. Every candidate before proceeding to India will be required to furnish to the President of the College satisfactory evidence of his competency in riding.

GENERAL RULES.

19. Chemical, physical, and botanical laboratories, a forestry museum, a forest nursery, a library, and gymnasium are attached to the College. Means are also provided for the practice of photography. Students making use of the laboratories are supplied with the needful apparatus.

20. The responsibility for the discipline and management of the College and for the superintendence of the studies is vested in the President, under the control of the Secretary of State for India.

21. The students are distributed in divisions, under personal charge of one of the Professors or Instructors selected by the President; such tutor being responsible for exercising the proper degree of personal supervision over each student in his division, and for conducting necessary correspondence with the student's parents or guardians.

22. Each student residing in the College is provided with a separate room, and with fuel and light, also with the necessary attendance. Furniture and bedding are supplied by the College, but students are required to provide their own towels and bed linen. Meals are taken in hall. Wine and beer are not included in the ordinary fare, but can be obtained from the College cellar at fixed prices.

23. A chapel is attached to the College, which the students residing in the College are expected to attend, unless specially exempted.

24. Every student will be required to go through a course of gymnastics and also of military exercises, including the use of the rifle.

25. Students are required to wear academical dress, under such regulations as may be prescribed from time to time.

Students not nominated for the Indian Forest Service, but desirous of obtaining a Diploma in Forestry from Cooper's Hill College.

26. Students not nominated for the Indian Forest Service may be received into the College, as far as the available accommodation permits. Such students may pass through the course of instruction prescribed for the nominees of the Indian Forest Service, as detailed above, or they may be permitted to participate in the instruction given in certain subjects only. On attaining the prescribed minima of marks in the several branches of study and in totals as laid down above, they will receive, as the case may require, either the College Diploma in Forestry, or special certificates showing in what subjects they have followed the instruction and with what result.

27. Candidates who desire to be admitted under paragraph 26 may submit the necessary application at any time, but not later than the 15th day of June of the year named for admission, except with the special permission of the President. The application must be made on the prescribed forms, which can be obtained from the Secretary of the College.

28. Candidates whose applications are found satisfactory as to character and in other respects will be required to undergo an examination, to be held at the College, about the last week in June of the year for admission. The object of the examination will be to ascertain whether the candidate is qualified to follow the course of instruction with advantage (or certain parts of it, as the case may be). Candidates who do not come up to the required standard will not be admitted to the College.

The President may dispense with the whole or any portion of this examination in the case of a candidate who produces an University diploma, or other similar certificate granted by a recognized examining body.

29. Candidates admitted to the College under paragraph 26, who propose to pass through the full prescribed course of study, will be required to pay the same fees in every respect as those paid by the nominees for the India Forest Service. Candidates who do not become resident, and are admitted only to certain subjects of study, will be required to pay the fees which may be fixed in each special case in consideration of the extent of their studies. The candidates of both classes will be required to abide by the general rules of the College.

India Office,
August 1895.

FOREST EXAMINATION.

SYLLABUS.

CLASS I.

Mathematics.—The extent of the Examination will be as follows :

- (a) Algebra, up to and including the binomial theorem, the theory and use of logarithms;
- (b) Euclid, Books I to IV and VI;
- (c) Plane Trigonometry up to and including solution of triangles and mensuration.

English Composition.—The standard of positive merit will be looked for in logical arrangement of thought, and in accuracy and propriety of expression, but large deductions of marks will be made for faults of writing and spelling.

Candidates are also warned that, for similar faults in the use of the English language similar deductions will be made from the marks obtained in the German papers in Class I.

German.—There will be translations of unseen passages from German into English, and from English into German; the passages for translation will be taken, mainly, from standard authors, and a few simple questions may be asked on the passages set, as to the structure and character of the language, and allusions of obvious and general interest. The *viva voce* Examination will include Dictation.

CLASS II.

Any two Subjects may be taken up.

Higher Mathematics.—

. In all the following subjects great importance will be attached to accuracy in numerical results.

Further questions and problems on the subjects of the Examination in Mathematics, Class I.

And in addition :

Statics : The equilibrium of forces acting in one plane and of parallel forces, the centre of gravity, the mechanical powers, and friction. (The graphical or geometrical method of treating such problems should be studied as well as the analytical. No application of the differential calculus to Statics will be required.)

Dynamics : Uniform, uniformly accelerated, and uniform circular motion, falling bodies and projectiles *in vacuo*, collisions and work. (Analytical methods of solution, but not the use of the differential calculus, will be involved.)

Analytical Geometry : Problems on straight line and circle.

Conic Sections: Elementary properties, with easy problems both on the analytical and geometrical methods.

French.—The passages for translation will be taken mainly from standard authors, and in other respects the Examination will proceed on the same lines as in German.

Latin.—Passages selected from the authors usually read in schools will be set for translation into English. Passages from English authors will be given for translation into Latin prose and verse; but Candidates will be allowed, in the place of verse composition, to answer questions of a simple character, which will test whether they possess a fundamental knowledge of the grammar of the language, and such an elementary acquaintance with Roman History as is required for the intelligent study of the books they have read.

Greek.—Passages will be set for translation into English from the authors usually read in schools, and in other respects the Examination will proceed on the same lines as in Latin.

English History.—The General Paper in this subject will test whether the candidates are accurately acquainted with the facts of English History, and also possess an intelligent knowledge of the meaning of the facts. The paper on the fixed period will, of course, require from the candidates more minute knowledge than the General Paper.

Botany, Chemistry, Physics, Physical Geography, and Geology.—The standard of Examination in these subjects will be such as may be reasonably expected from the education given at schools possessing appliances for practical instruction, such as a laboratory, &c. A considerable portion of the marks will be allotted for the proficiency shown in the practical part of the Examination.

Chemistry will be limited to elements of inorganic chemistry.

Physics will include elementary properties of electricity, magnetism, heat, light, and sound.

Geology, chiefly economic, including the recognition of the more familiar minerals and rocks, and their properties and uses.

CLASS III.

Both subjects may be taken up.

Drawing, Freehand.

Drawing, Geometrical.

GENERAL.

Handwriting.—In estimating the papers of candidates, a limited number of marks, namely 100 out of the maximum allotted to each subject, is assigned for handwriting.

ORDER—Ordered, that a copy be forwarded, for information, to the Gov-

Bengal.
North-Western Prov.
inces and Oudh.
Punjab.
Central Provinces.
Burma.

Assam.
Coorg.
Ajmere.
Andamans.
Baluchistan.
Hyderabad.

ernments of Madras and Bombay, the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin, the Inspector General of Forests, and the Comptroller and Auditor General.

Ordered, also, that these papers be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

[True Extract.]

F. G. SLY,

Under-Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 5054-S.-R.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.

CUSTOMS.

RESOLUTION

Simla, the 24th October, 1895.

Read the following reports on the proceedings taken by Customs officials under the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889, during the year 1894-95 :

From the Chief Commissioner of Burma, No. 172-1 C.-1, dated the 10th May 1895.

From the Government of Bombay, No. 5022, dated the 3rd July 1895.

From the Government of Bengal, No. 3615, dated the 6th July 1895.

From the Government of Madras, No. 585-A., dated the 28th August 1895.

RESOLUTION.—The aggregate number of detentions under the Act during the year was 955 against 1,287 in 1893-94 and 1,208 in 1892-93, the decline on the preceding year being nearly 26 per cent. It may perhaps be inferred from the reduction, which was very great in Bombay, that, as remarked by the Collector of Customs at that port, the requirements of the Act are now more generally known and complied with. The Collector of Customs at Calcutta, where also there was a substantial decrease, says that the requirement of the law in respect of the marking of piece-goods is now more generally complied with. Still the suddenness of the decline is hardly explicable by the reasons mentioned. In Madras the number of cases increased by 33, the increase being attributed to greater activity having followed an increase in the examining and appraising staff.

2. The following table shews the number of detentions at each port at which detentions were made in the last three years :

Ports.	Number of cases in which detention was ordered.	Detention followed by confiscation.	DETENTION FOLLOWED BY RELEASE.		Detention ordered on information received.	Detention ordered without information.
			With fine.	Without fine.		
Calcutta	{ 1892-93 ... 344	8	285	48	2	342
	{ 1893-94 ... 334	4	302	23	1	333
	{ 1894-95 ... 285	0	244	37	0	285
Madras } " davari }	{ 1892-93 ... 27	1	13	13	0	27
Tanjore }	{ 1893-94 ... 21	1	9	11	0	21
	{ 1894-95 ... 54	3	23	26	0	54
Malabar	{ 1892-93 ... 2	0	1	1	0	2
	{ 1893-94 ... 0	0	0	0	0	0
	{ 1894-95 ... 0	0	0	0	0	0
Rangoon	{ 1892-93 ... 23	1	21	2	0	23
Moulmein	{ 1893-94 ... 45	2	40	3	0	45
	{ 1894-95 ... 41	0	37	4	0	41
Bombay	{ 1892-93 ... 447	4	357	86	0	447
	{ 1893-94 ... 647	4	593	50	0	647
	{ 1894-95 ... 352	0	321	30	2	350
Karachi	{ 1892-93 ... 365	1	167	197	0	365
	{ 1893-94 ... 210	0	102	138	0	210
	{ 1894-95 ... 223	0	104	119	0	223
Total	{ 1892-93 ... 1,208	15	844	347	2	1,206
	{ 1893-94 ... 1,287	11	1,046	225	1	1,286
	{ 1894-95 ... 955	3	729	216	2	953

3. Of the total number of cases in which detention was ordered in 1894-95, 337, or nearly 35 per cent. came under clause (f) of sub-section 2 of section 10 of the Act, which requires all piece goods to be stamped with their lengths; in the previous year such cases were 430 in number or 33·4 per cent. of the whole. There were 409 cases of counterfeit trade marks or false trade descriptions against 320 in the preceding year, while the number of cases of non-description or false description of origin coming under clause (e) of sub-section (1) of the same section was 210, being less than the number in 1893-94 by 327. Detention was followed by confiscation in only 3 cases against 11 in 1893-94 and 15 in 1892-93. Fines were imposed in 76·33 per cent. of the cases; in a few cases the goods were allowed to be re-shipped without payment of fine; and in the remaining cases the goods were released with a warning.

4. The working of the Act appears to have been generally satisfactory.

ORDER.—Ordered that the foregoing Resolution and the papers read in the preamble be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for general information, and that copy be forwarded to the Governments of Madras, Bombay and Bengal, and the Chief Commissioner of Burma.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Burma.

No. 172-1 C.—1., dated 10th May 1895.

From—F. C. GATES, Esq., Revenue Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Burma,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

With reference to paragraph 4 of the instructions annexed to Finance and Commerce Department letter No. 295-S., dated the 28th November 1890, I am directed to submit for the information of the Government of India a copy of letter No. 38-8, dated the 27th April 1895, from the Chief Collector of Customs, Burma, to the Financial Commissioner, Burma, containing a report on the working of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889, in this province during the year 1894-95.

No. 38-8, dated 27th April 1895.

From—The Chief Collector of Customs, Burma,

To—The Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Burma.

I have the honour to submit the report for the official year 1894-95 on the administration of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889, in Burma, with a statement showing the number of cases dealt with for breaches of the provisions of the Act during that period.

1. The total number of detentions ordered during the year was 41 (40 in Rangoon and one in Moulmein), showing a decrease of four when compared with the number during the year immediately preceding, which was 45 (42 in Rangoon and 3 in Moulmein).

2. There were 35 detentions of consignments of piece-goods owing to the yardage not being stamped on the pieces in accordance with the requirements of section 10, sub-section (2), of the Act. Of this number, 11 were importations from the United Kingdom, 5 from the Continent, 17 from the Straits Settlements, and 2 from India. In 33 cases a fine was imposed and the goods were released after every piece had been properly stamped under Customs supervision. In the remaining two no penalty was imposed as the goods were continuations of consignments on which fines had already been inflicted and sufficient time had not elapsed to enable consignees to advise the manufacturers of the requirements of the law; every piece, however, was properly stamped before delivery was given.

3. Under the head of "False trade descriptions" there was only one detention. This was an importation of five cases of butter from Amsterdam *via* Liverpool. When the shipment arrived the consignees reported that they were ignorant of the actual contents of the packages, and asked that a sample should be tested. The tins were labelled "Finest Dutch Butter" and one was forwarded to the Chemical Examiner for analysis. He reported that the so-called butter contained "40 per cent. of fats other than butter fat." The consignees pleaded ignorance, and as they had made no declaration as to the contents in their import bill of entry, their explanation was accepted and the consignment was allowed to be re-shipped to Europe without the payment of any penalty.

4. Under the third head of the statement, namely, "indication of country of origin," there were five detentions of matches of Japanese manufacture from the Straits. In four cases fines were inflicted and the labels and wrappers ordered to be stamped with the place of manufacture. In one instance this order was complied with and the goods were released. In the other three the consignments were allowed to be re-exported to the Straits as the importers were of opinion that opening and stamping every packet would render the goods unsaleable. In the fifth case no penalty was imposed, as the provisions of the Act had been partly complied with, and the articles were allowed to be re-shipped to the Straits.

5. With the exception of the case of "False trade description" in which notice was given by the consignee, no information was received. The whole of the detentions were made by the Customs officers in the ordinary course of their duty.

6. The amount of the fines imposed and realised during the year aggregated Rs. 1,000.

Statement showing the number of cases dealt with under the Indian Merchandise Marks Act during the years 1893-94 and 1894-95.

	Detention ordered.		Detention followed by confiscation.		DETENTION FOLLOWED BY RELEASE.				Detention ordered on information.		Detention ordered without information.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	With fine.		Without fine.		1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
Without stamp under section 10, sub-section (2) ...	33	35	...	...	32	33	1	2	...	..	45	41
False trade description under section 10 ...	2	1	2*	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
The place of manufacture not given or incorrectly given under section 10...	10	5	...	...	8	4	2	1	...	...
TOTAL ...	45	41	2	...	40	37	3	4	...	...	45	41

* Confiscation with option of fine.

RANGOON CUSTOM HOUSE:

The 27th April 1895.

E. DARLINGTON,

Chief Collector of Customs, Burma.

Bombay and Sindh.

No. 5022, dated 3rd July 1895.

From—J. MONTEATH, Esq., I.C.S., Acting Secretary to the Government of Bombay,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

I am directed to forward herewith, for the information of the Government of India, a

Memorandum from the Commissioner in Sind, No. 3001, dated 3rd June 1895, and its accompaniments.

Memorandum from the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, No. 2827, dated 19th June 1895, and its accompaniments.

copy of the papers noted in the margin containing the reports received from the Collectors of Customs, Bombay and Karachi, on the working of the Merchandise Marks Act, IV of 1889, during the year 1894-95, together with a copy of the Resolution, No. 5021 of to-day's date, recorded thereon by this Government.

No. 1533, dated 30th May 1895.

From—W. E. YOUNG, Esq., Acting Collector of Customs, Karachi,

To—The Commissioner in Sindh.

I have the honour to submit my report on the working of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act during the year 1894-95. This is the fifth annual report since the Act came into force.

2. The attached statement shows the number of cases dealt with under the Act, that is, under each of the clauses (d), (e), and (f) of section 10.

3. There were 223 cases during the year 1894-95 as against 240 cases in the previous year.

4. Of the 223 cases, 124 came under clause (d), 42 came under clause (e), and 57 came under clause (f). In 104 of the 223 cases, fines were inflicted, and in the remaining 119 cases the goods were passed with a warning.

5. The 124 cases of detention under clause (d) were due to—

(a) 59 instances of omission of origin on goods of foreign manufacture bearing English description or words ;

(b) 10 cases of origin being shown in much smaller letters ;

(c) 39 cases of origin being shown on a separate label which was detachable, and 16 of false trade description.

6. In the cases of omission of origin, in 22 instances nominal fines ranging from Re. 1 to Rs. 25 were imposed, and the goods, together with those in the remaining 37 cases, were passed after due marking.

7. In the cases where origin was shown in smaller letters, in five instances small fines not exceeding Rs. 25 were inflicted, and the goods in all 10 cases were, after due compliance with the law, allowed to pass.

8. As regards the goods having separate labels showing origin, fines were imposed in 27 cases not exceeding Rs. 30 in each case, as there was reason to suspect fraud, and in these as well as the remaining 11 cases the goods were passed after the requirements of the Act had been fulfilled.

9. Of the 16 cases of false trade description, in 10, fines ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 75 were imposed. Slightly heavier fines were called for in these cases, as there was reason to suspect fraud on the part of the shippers or consignees. The goods were allowed in all the 16 cases to pass after compliance with the law.

10. The 42 cases of detention under clause (e) were due in all cases to the goods bearing the names of British or British Indian traders without being accompanied by origin. The bulk of these goods were imported from Hamburg, Antwerp, and Trieste.

11. In 10 out of the 42 cases, fines ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 were inflicted, and in the remaining 32 cases the goods were allowed to pass with a warning after they were correctly marked according to the requirements of the Act.

12. The total number of infringements of clause (f) was 57. In the majority of cases, namely, 47, the lengths were shewn in chalk or other easily effaceable material, while in the remaining cases the lengths were not shown at all. In 30 cases out of the 57 importers were permitted to duly stamp the goods on payment of fines ranging from Rs. 3 to Rs. 15. In the remaining 27 cases the goods were passed with a warning after being duly marked.

13. All the detections in the cases reported on were made by Customs officers in the course of examination of goods passing through the Custom House. There were no cases during the year out of the ordinary calling for special mention.

Number of cases detained.	Clauses and section under which detention was ordered.	Detention followed by confiscation.	DETENTION FOLLOWED BY RELEASE.		Detention ordered on information received.	Detention ordered without information.
			With fine.	Without fine.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
124	Section 18, clause (d) ..	...	64	60	...	124
42	" " " (e) ..	...	10	32	...	42
57	" " " (f) ..	...	30	27	...	57
223	Total ...	...	104	119	...	223

KARACHI; }
31st May 1895. }

W. E. YOUNG,
Acting Collector of Customs.

No. 3001, dated 3rd June 1895.

Endorsed by the Acting Commissioner in Sind.

Submitted to Government.

2. The Acting Commissioner has no remarks to make.

No. 8823-C., dated 17th June 1895.

From—J. M. CAMPBELL, Esq., I.C.S., C.I.E., Collector of Customs and Opium, Bombay,

To—The Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, Bombay.

I have the honour to submit the report for the official year 1894-95, being the fifth annual report on the administration of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act which came into operation on the 1st of April 1889.

2. *Statement A.*—The accompanying statement (marked A) has been prepared in accordance with the instructions of the Government of India conveyed in Government Resolution No. 8960, dated 15th December 1890, Revenue Department. It shows that the total number of cases under the Merchandise Marks Act during the year was 352 against 647 in 1893-94 showing a total decrease of 295. This large decrease in the number of cases under each of the clauses (d), (e), and (f) of section 10 of the Act is no doubt mainly due to the fact that the requirements of the Act are now generally known and complied with.

3. During the year under report 193 infringements under clause (d), 124 under clause (e), and 35 under clause (f) of section 18 of the Sea Customs Act as amended by section 10 of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, were detected. Only one of the 352 cases shown in Statement A referred to goods imported by parcel post. Fines and confiscations were inflicted in 321 cases. In 30 cases the goods under detention were passed without penalties, as the requirements of the Act were held to have been partly or fully complied with. In the remaining case the goods are still under detention pending disposal of the case in the Presidency Magistrates' Court.

4. Except 12 cases which infringed clauses (d) and (e), all the cases adjudicated were under clauses (d), (e), or (f) of section 18 of the Sea Customs Act as amended by section 10 of the Merchandise Marks Act.

5. Under clause (d) of section 18 one case occurred of paper imported with a mark alleged to be a false trade mark. The case is still pending in the Presidency Magistrate's Court. On the other hand, several cases of false trade descriptions were detected, chiefly as regards place of manufacture, materials, number, weight, and measure. Other false trade descriptions consisted of the application to goods of descriptive expressions in languages (mostly English) other than those of the country of origin.

6. *Statement B.*—Statement B shows that of the 352 seizures 26 were adjudicated by the Collector, 3 by the First Assistant Collector, and 322 by the Assistant Collector in charge of the Branch Custom House at the Docks. One is still under enquiry at the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court. One appeal was preferred to the Commissioner against the decision of the Collector, with the result that the order passed by the Collector was upheld. No appeals were instituted against the decision of the Assistant Collector in charge of the Branch Custom House. The total recoveries under fines and redemption penalties amounted to Rs. 4,719.

7. During the year 18,738 packages of different kinds of goods, 11,372 bundles and plates of steel and iron, 2,593 bars of iron, and 1,144 slabs of spelter were detained. Statement C shows in detail the disposal of the detained packages.

8. During the year under report in 35 cases length of piece-goods was not stamped upon the pieces as required by clause (f) of section 18. In all cases except one a fine was inflicted. In every case pieces were required to be stamped with their length in standard yards before they were allowed to be cleared from the Customs House.

9. During the year under report no case has occurred either so important or so different from those detailed in last year's report as to require detailed mention.

10. In conclusion I have pleasure in stating that, though during the year under report the staff was busily engaged in working the new Tariff Act, the results recorded above seem to me to show that the provisions of the Merchandise Marks Act have not been neglected. The care with which the Act has been worked, as shown by the absence of any appeals from the decision of the Assistant Collector in charge of the Branch Custom House, is, I venture to think, highly creditable to Mr. Jehangir Dosabhai Framji.

No. 2827, dated 19th June 1895.

Endorsed by Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari.

Submitted to Government in the Revenue Department.

2. Mr. Campbell's report shows that there has been a large decrease in the number of cases dealt with under the Merchandise Marks Act; the decrease occurs under each clause of the amended section 18 of the Sea Customs Act, but it is greatest in cases coming under clause (e). It is no doubt due to the fact that the provisions of the Merchandise Marks Act are now well known and that shippers understand that they will be enforced.

3. As in former years the small percentage of appeals to decisions shows that the work has been carefully done by the Collector and his Assistants, especially by Mr. Jehangir Dosabhai Framji, on whom the bulk of the work falls.

STATEMENT A.

Administration of the Merchandise Marks Act (details required under Government of India's letter No. 295-S, dated 28th November 1890).

Year.	No. of cases in which detention was ordered.			Total of columns 2 to 4	Detention followed by confiscation.	DETENTION FOLLOWED BY RELEASE.		Detention on information.	Detention without information.	REMARKS.
	Clause (d).	Clause (e).	Clause (f).			With fine.	Without fine.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1893-94 ...	244	362	41	647	4	593	50	...	647	
1894-95 ...	193*	124	35	352	...	321	30	2†	350	* One case is not yet disposed of.

* These include 12 cases which infringed clause (e) also.

BOMBAY CUSTOM HOUSE ;

The 17th June 1895.

J. M. CAMPBELL,

Collector of Customs and Opium.

STATEMENT B.

Disposal of cases under the Merchandise Marks Act by officers exercising powers under section 182 of Act VIII of 1878.

Year.	CASES DISPOSED OF—			Total of columns 2 and 3 and 4.	Total penalties under clause (8) of section 167 of the Customs Act (b).	Total fine in lieu of confiscation under clause (8) of section 167 of the Sea Customs Act (b).
	By the Collector.	By the First Assistant Collector.	By the First Assistant Collector in charge Docks Custom House.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1893-94 ...	169	1	477	*647	Rs. 4,274	Rs. 1,166 (a)
1894-95 ...	26	3	322	*351 ‡1	†3,691	1,028

(a) In four cases the importers did not redeem the goods on payment of penalties in lieu of confiscation amounting in all to Rs. 190.

(b) The penalties and fines in lieu of confiscation are the amounts actually recovered.

* These include 30 cases disposed of without the infliction of a penalty.

† This sum includes Rs. 300 which were shown as not recovered in the year 1893-94.

‡ This case is not yet disposed.

BOMBAY CUSTOM HOUSE ;

The 17th June 1894.

J. M. CAMPBELL,

Collector of Customs and Opium.

STATEMENT C.

Packages detained under the Merchandise Marks Act in 1894-95.

Year.	Number.	HOW DISPOSED OF.								REMARKS.
		PASSED.				RESHIPED.		Confiscated.	Packages not redeemed on payment of redemption penalty.	
		(a) With qualification and with fine.	(a) Without qualification and with fine.	(a) Without qualification and without fine.	(a) With qualification and without fine.	With fine.	Without fine.			
1893-94 ...	24,302 Bundle of steel and sheets of iron=1,614 Bars of iron=2,367 Copper slabs=128	30,647	2,562	215	708	13	21	9	13	15 packages bonded.
	18,738	16,931	98	45	1,490	21	57		82	14 bales are yet detained.
1894-95 ...	Bundles and plates of steel and iron=11,372. Bars of iron=2,503 Slabs of spelter=1,144	8,061	907	501	973					
		325	2,308							
		1,144								

(a) Qualification means an addition to or alteration in the description or marks upon goods or their covers made to bring them into accordance with the requirements of the law.

BOMBAY CUSTOM HOUSE ;

The 17th June 1895.

J. M. CAMPBELL,

Collector of Customs and Opium.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department, No. 3021, dated 3rd July 1895.

Read the following—

Memorandum from the Commissioner in Sind, No. 3001, dated 3rd June 1895—Submitting a report, No. 1533, dated 30th May 1895, from the Collector of Customs and Salt Revenue in Sind, on the working of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, IV of 1889.

Memorandum from the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium, and Abkari, No. 2827, dated 19th June 1895—Submitting a report, No. C.—5823, dated 17th idem, from the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay, on the administration of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, IV of 1889.

RESOLUTION.—The number of cases of breaches of the provisions of the Merchandise Marks Act dealt with at Bombay and Karachi during the year 1894-95 was 575, as compared with a total of 887 dealt with in the preceding year. The Karachi figures do not show much variation, but in Bombay there was a decline of not less than 295 or 45 per cent. in the number of cases dealt with, principally in those falling under clause (e) of section 18 of Act VIII of 1878, as amended by the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, which is due to the fact that the requirements of the law are now more generally known and complied with. The working of the Act both at Bombay and Karachi was generally satisfactory, and its provisions appear to have been carefully and judiciously enforced.

2. Government notice with pleasure the commendations bestowed by the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs, and Opium, Bombay, and the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium, and Abkari, on Mr. Jehangir Dosabhai Framji, on whom the main part of the work falls and against whose decisions no appeals were made.

3. A copy of the papers and of this Resolution should be forwarded to the Government of India for information.

Bengal.

No. 3615-S. R., dated 6th July 1895.

From—H. H. RISLEY, Esq., C.I.E., Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Financial Department,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

In accordance with the orders conveyed in paragraph 4 of the enclosure of your letter No. 295-S., dated the 28th November 1890, I am directed to submit, for the information of the Government of India, the accompanying copy of a letter from the Board of Revenue, No. 522-B., dated the 19th June 1895, and its enclosure, from the Collector of Customs, Calcutta, reporting on the working of the Merchandise Marks Act, IV of 1889, in the port of Calcutta during the year 1894-95. No proceedings were taken under the Act by the Collector of Customs at Chittagong, Narainganj or the Orissa ports during the year.

No. 522-B., dated 19th June 1895.

From—N. K. BOSE, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Financial Department.

With reference to Government order No. C ^{1A} 16, dated the 8th December 1890, and

CUSTOMS.

D. R. Lyall, Esq., C.S.I.

paragraph 4 of the instructions of the Government of India therein enclosed, I am directed by the Board of Revenue to submit, for the information of Government, the accompanying copy of a report, No. 248, dated the 15th April 1895, from the Collector of Customs, Calcutta, on the proceedings taken by him under the Merchandise Marks Act, IV of 1889, during the year 1894-95. This report has been delayed owing to no report having been received from the Collector of Customs, Narainganj.

2. It will be seen that the total number of cases in which goods were detained for infringement of the Act was 285 against 334 in the preceding year, thus showing a decrease of 49 cases or 14 per cent. This falling off is entirely due to the diminution in the number of cases of importation of piece-goods without stamp under clause (f), section 18 of the Sea Customs Act, as amended by section 10 of the Merchandise Marks Act. On the other hand, cases of false trade description under clause (d) of the same section increased from 30 in 1893-94 to 91 in 1894-95. In thirty-seven cases the goods were released without fine against 23 in the preceding year. The amount realised in fines likewise fell off from Rs. 2,444 to Rs. 2,090 in the past year.

3. From the reports received from the outports other than Narainganj, it appears that no proceedings were taken under the Act by the Collectors of Customs at any of the outports during the year under report.

No. 248, dated 15th April 1895.

From—C. R. MARRIOTT, Esq., Collector of Customs, Calcutta,

To—The Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces.

I have the honour to submit the annual report of the working of the Merchandise Marks Act at this port during the year 1894-95.

2. The tables appended show that out of 285 cases in which goods were detained there were under section 10—

Clause (d)	...	91
" (e)	...	3
" (f)	...	191
		<hr/> 285

Of the first of these classes 88 were detained owing to false indication of origin, the goods being marked with words implying that they were manufactured or produced in some country in which they had not been manufactured or produced; in two cases there were false statements as to the material; and in another (cotton yarn) a false statement as to length.

3. Amongst the above Japanese matches were imported having words implying Swedish origin, whilst the make of the boxes was clearly an imitation of well-known Swedish boxes.

In another case margarine was imported as butter, the label having a milch-cow depicted thereon.

4. Under clause (e) three cases were detected, and under clause (f) 191.

5. From the statement appended it will be seen that fewer cases in all have been discovered, and that the marking of piece-goods is now much more carefully attended to by importers. No goods were detained on information during the year. The total amount realised in fines during the year is Rs. 2,090-1.

Statement showing the number of cases dealt with under the Indian Merchandise Marks Act during the official year 1894-95.

Number of cases in which detention was ordered.		Detention followed by con- fiscation.	DETENTION FOLLOWED BY RELEASE WITH OR WITHOUT FINE.		Detention ordered on inform- ation.	Detention ordered without in- formation.	Reshipment allowed.
			Released—				
			With fine.	Without fine.			
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Without stamp under section 18, clause (f)	... 191	...	186	5	...	...	...
Under clause (d), false trade description	... 91	...	85	32	...	...	4
Under clause (e)	... 3	...	3	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	... 285	...	244	37	...	...	4

C. R. MARRIOTT,
Collector of Customs.

Madras.

Extract from Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, Separate Revenue, No. 341, dated 22nd July 1895.

Read again the following—

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue), dated 16th May 1895, Mis. No. 2153 :

Read the following—

Letter from R. B. CLEGG, Esq., Acting Sub-Collector in charge, Tanjore, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue, dated 11th May 1895, No. 385-S.R. :

I have the honour to report on the working of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act in 1894-95, along with the statement called for in Board's Proceedings, dated 30th January 1891, No. 29.

2. In the year under report there was only one case in which cognisance had to be taken of the infringement of the provisions of the Act against four in 1893-94. Four hundred pieces of cambric were imported from Penang to be dyed in indigo and re-exported and none of them was stamped with the length thereof in standard yards [section 10, sub-section (2)], or bore indication as to the place of manufacture [section 10, sub-section (1)]. On inquiry, however, the place of manufacture was ascertained to be the United Kingdom, and, after having each piece duly stamped, the importer was allowed to clear the consignment with a warning.

3. As in 1893-94, in the year under report no instance has come to notice of goods having been imported bearing a counterfeit trade mark or a false trade description, nor was any instance detected of importation of goods marked with the object of deceiving people into the belief that they were of English or British Indian manufacture.

4. There were no importations during the year direct from Europe (excluding the United Kingdom), nor from America, China or Japan. From Ceylon, Penang and the United Kingdom alone were there any importations, and the only manufactured goods imported during the year were piece-goods manufactured in the United Kingdom.

5. The circumstances warrant the inference that the rules have been, during the year under report, better understood by the merchants than before.

Read again the following—

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue), dated 21st June 1895, No. 1609, Routine :

Read the following—

Letter from W. J. H. LE FANT, Esq., Acting Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue, dated 12th June 1895, No. 2576-G. :

I have the honour to submit the fifth annual report on the working of the Merchandise Marks Act, IV of 1889, together with a statement in the prescribed form showing the cases disposed of during the official year 1894-95.

2. Out of 1,170 packages opened during the year under review for the purposes of the Act, 53 were detained (against 16 in the previous year), as they were found to infringe the provisions of the law. Of these, 35 came under clause (e) and 18 under clause (f) of section 18 of Act VIII of 1878 as amended by the Merchandise Marks Act. No instance occurred during the year of goods being imported with a counterfeit trade mark, and no information was received with reference to any of the cases detected, the detections in all cases having been made by the Customs staff in the course of their examination of the goods.

3. The 18 cases coming under clause (f)—which requires that all piece-goods should be conspicuously stamped with their lengths in yards—were chiefly importations by retail and bazar dealers, the articles in some instances not being stamped with the number of yards, and in others the word "yards" being omitted; small fines were imposed in 10 of the 18 cases, the goods being in all cases required to be stamped with their correct lengths before they were allowed to be cleared from the Custom House.

4. The 35 cases dealt with under clause (e) referred principally to consignments of wines and spirits which had marks or labels affixed to them in the English language, the necessary qualification of the country of origin being, in most cases, either omitted or so placed on the labels as to be easily removeable; while in others separate labels with only the country of origin printed on them were placed round the necks of the bottles. In 15 of these cases fines were inflicted and the remainder were passed with a warning. In every instance, however, a satisfactory compliance with the provisions of the law was insisted upon, either by the country of origin being stamped by the importers in large and distinct letters on the main labels, or by the objectionable labels being removed, and proper ones substituted before the goods were allowed to pass out of the Custom House.

5. On the whole, I consider that the Act has worked very satisfactorily during the year, and with as little friction as possible. There has been a greater number of detections than in any previous year owing to the increase in the examining and appraising staff.

6. The following is a summary of the cases:

(1) Twenty cases of port wine were imported from *France* by Messrs. . . . On examination the bottles were found to bear labels on which the words "Superior Port Wine" in English were printed without any indication of the country of origin. The description on the labels was misleading, and the consignment was accordingly ordered to be confiscated; but the importers were given the option of redeeming it on paying a penalty of Rs. 20 and stamping the words "made in France" conspicuously on the main labels before removing the goods.

(2—11) In 10 consignments of liquor, the descriptions on the labels were either in English or were so contrived as to cause it to be believed that they came from countries other than those in which they were manufactured. In some the place of manufacture, instead of appearing on the main label was notified on a separate one which could be easily removed. In two of the cases fines were levied, the goods being allowed to pass in every case, only after the law had been duly complied with by the qualification being impressed on the main labels.

(12) Messrs. . . . imported 53 cases of port wine, sherry, and champagne. On examination it was found that in the case of the port wine, sherry, and champagne (in the last of which there were two brands) the bottles bore English labels with the names of London manufacturers without any corresponding indication of the country of origin, except in the case of one of the brands of champagne, which had the country of origin marked on a separate label, attached to the necks of the bottles, and not on the main labels as required by the law. The cases were ordered to be confiscated, and a redemption fine of Rs. 25 awarded. The wines were then allowed to be cleared after the country of origin had been properly indicated on the labels.

(13) A consignment of thirteen cases of liquors imported by Messrs. . . . had no indication of the country of origin though the labels bore the names of English traders. As in this case the liquor was shown to be intended for private use, the law was not enforced.

(14—15) There were two consignments of champagne which were imported by Messrs. . . . without the country of origin being shown on the main labels which bore English traders' names. In one of the cases a small fine of Rs. 2 was imposed, the liquor being allowed to pass in both cases on the labels being altered in accordance with the law.

(16—17) An examination of two consignments of 120 cases of brandy imported by Messrs. . . . disclosed the fact that the words "made in Germany" on the bottles were so arranged that they might be easily removed, leaving the words "*Jules Pierre and Cie.*" conspicuously on the labels, which could only lead to the belief that the brandy was of French manufacture, which it was not. The cases were passed with a warning after the words "made in Germany" were conspicuously stamped on the upper portion of the main label.

(18) . . . imported a case containing nine bottles of wines and spirits. The bottles were labelled with the name of a Birmingham firm, leaving it to be implied that they were of English origin as declared by the importer, but the brandies appeared to be of French manufacture from the names of the brands borne on the labels. The port and sherry were also probably of continental origin, and, as the importer had no abkari license to possess or sell, he preferred to surrender the goods which were ordered to be confiscated.

(19) A consignment of soap was found on examination to contain samples of different kinds manufactured in Italy. The card-board boxes containing the tablets were correctly labelled "made in Italy," while the cakes themselves were moulded with words ("*Paris*"—in large letters—and "*Empress Toilet Fine Soap*") indicating quite a different origin. The offence being a deliberate attempt at deception, the consignment was ordered to be confiscated and destroyed and a penalty of Rs. 30 imposed on the importer.

(20—21) Two consignments of 200 drums of bloomless oil imported from Antwerp were found marked with the words "Bloomless Raw Oil" in English, besides having a brass plate with the following words stamped on it:—"J. T. Seddon, Paint, Colour, Varnish, Oil and Grease Manufacturer, Oxford St., Hull." As the oil was declared by the importers to be of German manufacture and was unaccompanied by any indication of origin, the drums were ordered to be confiscated and a redemption fine of Rs. 25 imposed in each case. One importer having since established by production of satisfactory evidence that the oil was of English origin, the fine in his case has since been refunded.

(22) The words "Best Refined" were found to be stamped on the bands of a consignment of Belgian hoop-iron without any indication of the country of origin, which was calculated to lead purchasers to believe that it was of English manufacture. The consignment was passed with a warning after removal of the objectionable bands.

(23) A consignment of 260 bundles of hoop-iron was found to have the words "Made in France" stamped on them in English, while they came from Belgium and were certified

to be of Belgian manufacture. The iron was confiscated, but the importer was given the option of redeeming and clearing it on payment of a fine of Rs. 50, and on altering the country of origin to Belgium, which he did.

(24—26) Three consignments of cut tacks were imported from Germany in packets, which had labels on them, describing the goods in English, without any indication of the country of origin. As the description was misleading, a fine of Rs. 20 was inflicted in each case and the packets ordered to be stamped with the place of origin before removal.

(27—29) As the labels on the casks of three consignments of Portland cement described the contents in English as "Best Portland Cement," the casks were detained as they were without any indication of the country of origin. The casks were ordered to be duly stamped with the country of manufacture (Belgium) and fines of Rs. 10 in two cases and Rs. 20 in the third were imposed.

(30) A German hand-organ imported by a local merchant had the words "Phoenix" on it in large gilt letters over a flag and eagle without being qualified by the country of origin. As this description was supposed to be calculated to lead to the belief that the organ was of English or American make, which it was not, the word "Phoenix" was ordered to be removed or qualified with the country of manufacture. The importer having adopted the latter course, the case was passed with a warning.

(31) The labels put on the packets of a consignment of needles from Germany described the goods in English as "Best Steel Needles" without any indication as to the country of origin. It was resolved to confiscate the goods and to award a redemption fine of Rs. 20, the importer being required to stamp the words "Made in Germany" on the labels before removal. He paid the fine and stamped his packets as directed.

(32) Out of a consignment of 150 cases of Japan matches, 10 contained boxes with labels describing the contents in English as "Best Matches, Madras, Queen Empress," with the importer's name in Tamil, without any indication on them of the country of origin. A fine of Rs. 20 was imposed and the cases were ordered to be correctly stamped before removal, the importer being allowed the alternative of re-exporting the cases under Customs supervision to the Straits Settlements, whence they were imported.

(33) Ten cases of Japan matches had labels on them describing the contents in English as "Robber Safety Matches," but as the words "Oaker, Japan," indicating the place of manufacture, appeared on the packets in small and indistinct letters, the importer was given the option of stamping them conspicuously or returning them to the shippers, and, having elected the latter course, was allowed to return them to the Straits Settlements, whence they were imported.

(34) A consignment of steel imported from America was found branded with the words "Best Cast-steel," without any indication of the country of origin. The consignment was allowed to pass with a warning, on the importers stencilling the words "Made in America" on the bars at the Custom House before removal.

(35) A sample case of wines and spirits was imported from Germany. The labels on the bottles were so got up with the names of English, French and other manufacturers as to make it appear that the whisky, brandy, rum, &c., were from Scotland, France and the West Indies, though they had the words "Made in Germany" on them in such small characters as to be hardly perceptible. As this was clearly intended as a test shipment and was manifestly calculated to deceive, the case was confiscated.

ENCLOSURE.

Statement showing the number of cases dealt with under the Merchandise Marks Act during the year 1894-95.

NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH DETENTION WAS ORDERED.				Number of cases in which detention was followed by confiscation.	NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH DETENTION WAS FOLLOWED BY RELEASE.		Number of cases in which detention was ordered on information received.	Number of cases in which detention was ordered without information.
Under section 18, clause (d).	Under section 18, clause (e).	Under section 18, clause (f).	Total.		With fine.	Without fine.		
.....	35	18	53	3	23	25	...	53

NOTE.—One of the two consignments of matches detained was reshipped and the other still remains, the penalty being unpaid.

Read also the following—

From L. C. Miller, Esq., Acting Collector, Vizagapatam, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue, dated 10th July 1895, Dis. No. 3679-Acc.:

In reply to Board's first reminder, dated 1st July 1895, I have the honour to subjoin below a *nil* statement of cases of detections under the Merchandise Marks Act, IV of 1889, during 1894-95.

ENCLOSURE.

Statement of cases of detections under the Merchandise Marks Act, IV of 1889, for the year 1894-95.

Nil.

No. 341, dated 22nd July 1895.

RESOLUTION.—The reports of the Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, and of the Collector of Tanjore on the administration of the Merchandise Marks Act (IV of 1889) during 1894-95 are submitted to Government. There were no detentions under the Act in the other districts.

2. The total number of detentions under the Act during the year was 54. Of these, 35 were under section 18, clause (e), of the Sea Customs Act, as amended by section 10 of the Merchandise Marks Act, which requires the country of manufacture to be stated on the labels of certain goods, and 19 were under section 18 (f), which requires all piece-goods to be stamped with their length. The following statement shows the particulars of detention:

Districts and ports.	Detention ordered.	Detention followed by confiscation.	DETENTION FOLLOWED BY RELEASE.		Detention ordered on information received.	Detention ordered without information.
			With fine.	Without fine.		
Madras	53	3	23	25	.....	53
Tanjore (Negapatam)	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Total	54	3	23	26	.....	54

Of the 53 cases of detention in Madras, 18 were under clause (f) and referred chiefly to importations by retail dealers. Small fines were imposed in 10 cases. The goods were passed after being stamped with their lengths. In 35 cases detention was ordered under clause (e) of imported liquor, oil, soap, iron, steel, cement and matches, on the ground that they had been made or produced beyond the limits of the United Kingdom and British India, but the descriptions on them were in English and the indication of the country of origin was insufficient or altogether omitted. In 15 cases fines were inflicted; in one of these the goods were also confiscated; in another the fine was refunded on its being proved that the goods were the produce of the United Kingdom. In two other cases the goods were confiscated, in two others permission was granted for re-exportation, and in the others a warning was considered sufficient.

One case is reported from Tanjore under clause (f). It related to a consignment of cambric from Penang intended for re-exportation after being dyed in indigo; it was passed after each piece had been stamped with its length.

(True copies and extract.)

D. D. MURDOCH,
Secretary.

No. 585-A., dated 28th August 1895.

Endorsed by the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Revenue Department.
Copy to the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JULY TO 13TH OCTOBER 1894, AND FROM 1ST JULY TO 12TH OCTOBER 1895.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st July 1895*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 2nd half of 1894.	WEEK ENDING 13TH OCTOBER 1894.				WEEK ENDING 12TH OCTOBER 1895.				Earnings from 1st July to 11th October 1894.	Earnings from 1st July to 12th October 1895.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.							
			Total.	Per mile open per week.		Total.	Per mile open per week.						
State lines worked by companies.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Standard gauge—													
East Indian	556	1,687	8,10,613	481	1,722	10,16,042	590	1,28,64,026	1,28,93,076	29,047	...	...
Bengal-Nagpur	109	862	67,474	71	862	82,404	97	11,08,756	11,07,406	...	...	6,150
Indian Midland (a)	132	752	1,44,617	192	825	1,11,484	135	13,53,112	10,98,064	...	...	2,53,440
Berwada Extension	198	21	2,729	130	21	3,921	187	54,102	42,923	...	...	11,110
Metre gauge—													
Rajputana-Malwa (b)	236	1,719	4,28,603	249	1,789	3,56,130	199	53,13,064	48,53,195	...	...	4,60,490
Palanpur-Deesa	37	17	6,600	41	17	1,410	83	8,002	10,871	2,799	...	...
South Indian	154	1,042	1,67,539	161	1,042	1,69,444	163	23,66,882	25,47,132	1,80,250	...	...
Mayavaram-Mutpet	82	34	3,529	65	54	3,832	71	88,201	68,393	10,102	...	...
Southern Mahratta (c)	90	1,165	91,381	78	1,105	1,18,189	104	15,08,373	15,06,49	78,476	...	...
Bengal and North-Western (d)	121	756	73,530	97	756	83,440	110	12,32,673	11,38,235	...	...	64,430
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	87	200	29,310	147	200	11,321	57	2,26,591	1,44,753	...	...	87,330
Assam-Bengal . . . . .	...	...	...	...	128	7,790	61	...	96,931	96,931	...	...
TOTAL	232	8,275	18,20,025	220	8,581	19,65,709	229	2,61,04,255	1,55,82,731	...	...	5,21,320
State lines worked by the State.													
Standard gauge—													
North Western (state) (e)	242	2,511	5,46,584	218	2,548	7,02,596	276	80,73,910	7,86,549	7,12,639	...	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	238	797	1,52,013	191	797	1,47,115	185	24,86,399	22,02,910	...	...	2,23,430
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	382	813	3,11,310	383	813	3,70,710	456	41,20,300	41,52,465	23,165	...	...
Bengal Central (f)	127	125	12,984	104	125	17,900	143	2,20,064	2,42,806	13,792	...	...
East Coast (state)	90	321	27,227	85	427	25,983	61	3,95,843	4,37,373	41,530	...	...
Metre gauge—													
Burma (state)	131	730	84,477	116	746	1,10,134	148	14,14,629	15,57,152	1,37,523	...	...
Special gauges—													
Jorhat (state provincial)	61	25	1,351	54	25	1,990	80	25,261	28,946	3,685	...	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	59	8	341	43	8	483	60	6,359	5,988	...	...	...
TOTAL	235	5,330	11,36,887	213	5,489	13,70,511	251	1,67,60,765	1,74,69,245	7,08,480	...	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.													
Standard gauge—													
Great Indian Peninsula (g)	341	1,400	4,62,469	310	1,400	4,76,775	320	61,27,673	55,38,297	...	...	5,89,370
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	530	401	2,41,550	324	461	2,87,000	557	29,40,987	31,92,007	2,51,020	...	...
Madras	236	840	1,97,075	235	840	1,98,503	237	29,51,640	30,77,000	1,20,450	...	...
TOTAL	340	2,791	9,01,094	323	2,791	9,32,738	334	1,20,70,300	1,18,02,402	...	...	2,17,880
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE) ASSISTED COMPANIES.	251	16,336	38,58,006	235	16,801	42,73,358	254	5,48,85,320	5,48,54,378	...	...	30,900
Standard gauge—													
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	152	161	26,518	165	161	36,634	227	3,43,465	3,64,392	20,927	...	...
Tarakespur	222	22	5,101	232	22	5,557	253	71,914	73,145	1,231	...	...
Metre gauge—													
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	116	67	8,196	122	66	10,720	162	90,775	1,04,935	5,160	...	...
Bengal Doonars	148	36	5,236	145	36	8,790	244	68,874	67,577	18,053	...	...
Dibru-Sadiya	130	78	10,057	129	78	10,505	135	1,66,308	1,63,495	...	...	2,800
Special gauge—													
Darjeeling-Himalayan	248	51	13,461	264	51	13,467	264	1,76,838	1,83,712	6,874	...	...
TOTAL	157	415	68,569	165	414	85,663	267	9,27,174	9,77,206	50,032	...	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.													
Standard gauge—													
The Nizam's guaranteed state	171	333	43,850	132	333	49,605	149	7,80,021	7,05,007	...	...	750,000
The Gaekwar's Petlad	80	13	1,784	137	13	900	69	16,324	16,015	...	...	39,000
Rajpara-Bhatinda	257	108	16,803	156	108	13,185	122	3,75,399	2,85,771	...	...	...
Kolar Gold-fields	241	10	1,879	188	10	2,979	298	39,581	48,045	8,464	...	...
Metre gauge—													
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (h)	87	362	45,004	124	362	39,136	108	4,78,111	5,06,677	28,566	...	...
The Gaekwar's Mhasana	60	93	5,813	63	93	4,870	52	65,794	63,012	...	...	...
Kolhapur	71	29	1,734	60	29	2,223	77	30,028	29,289	...	...	...
Special gauges—													
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	47	72	3,303	46	72	3,080	55	44,504	42,993	...	...	...
Cooch Behar	40	22	740	34	22	870	40	11,206	9,101	...	...	...
TOTAL	126	1,042	1,21,006	116	1,042	1,17,748	113	17,90,948	17,06,040	...	...	8,600
Lines owned and worked by native states.													
Metre gauge—													
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	81	334	24,530	73	334	30,110	90	3,22,221	3,10,527	...	...	11,000
Jetalsar-Rajkot	61	46	2,602	57	46	3,604	78	38,120	42,513	4,393	...	43,000	
Jodhpur-Bikaner	48	364	16,702	46	364	18,300	50	2,72,232	2,28,817	...	...	...
Odeypore-Chitor (i) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	61	2,410	40	...	(j) 20,256	20,256	...	...
Special gauge—													
Morvi	56	94	4,700	50	94	7,030	75	70,147	83,602	13,455	...	...
TOTAL	63	838	48,594	58	890	61,474	68	7,02,720	6,85,715	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	234	18,691	40,96,175	219	19,216	45,40,243	236	1,83,06,162	1,82,23,339	...	...	...

(a) Includes the Bhopal-Itarsi and Bina-Guna railways.

(b) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.

(c) Includes the Guntakal Mysore frontier section.

(d) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.

(e) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir, and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.

(f) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.

(g) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Mannad, Khamgaon, and Amraoti railways.

(h) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.

(i) The line is being worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, as a temporary measure.

(j) Total earnings from 1st August to 12th October 1895.

F. B. HERBERT,
Under Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XXVI OF 1895-96.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st April 1895*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1894-95.	WEEK ENDING 13TH OCTOBER 1894.				WEEK ENDING 12TH OCTOBER 1895.				Earnings from 1st April to 13th October 1894.	Earnings from 1st April to 12th October 1895.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.							
			Total.	Rs. per mile open per week.		Total.	Rs. per mile open per week.						
State lines worked by companies.	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
East Indian	599	1,687	8,10,613	481	1,722	10,16,042	590	2,66,15,165	2,71,10,051	5,00,886	...	...
Bengal-Nagpur	152	862	67,474	78	862	82,404	96	29,89,187	30,92,378	1,03,191	...	...
Indian Midland (a)	144	752	1,44,617	192	825	1,11,484	135	29,72,119	23,50,518	...	6,21,521	...	
Berwada Extension	170	21	2,729	130	21	3,921	187	88,116	91,777	3,661	...	...
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Rajputana-Malwa (b)	279	1,719	4,28,603	249	1,789	3,56,130	199	1,28,48,109	1,21,69,499	...	6,78,610	...	
Palampur-Deesa	44	17	696	41	17	1,410	83	18,888	22,595	3,707	...	...
South Indian	154	1,042	1,67,539	161	1,042	1,69,444	163	44,92,217	49,30,990	4,38,773	...	...
Máyavaram-Mutpet	75	54	3,529	65	54	3,832	71	(c) 1,06,752	1,38,273	31,521	...	...
Southern Mahratta (d)	105	1,165	91,385	78	1,165	1,18,489	102	34,43,859	35,81,240	1,37,381	...	...
Bengal and North-Western (e)	146	756	73,530	97	756	83,440	110	29,68,943	27,86,293	...	1,82,650	...	
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	88	200	29,310	147	200	11,323	57	4,76,415	3,72,825	...	1,03,590	...	
Assam-Bengal . . . . .	...	...	...	...	128	7,790	61	...	(f) 1,96,931	96,931	...	...
TOTAL	259	8,275	18,20,025	220	8,581	19,65,709	229	5,70,19,770	5,67,49,456	...	2,70,314	...	
State lines worked by the State.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
North Western (state) (g)	252	2,511	5,46,584	218	2,548	7,02,596	276	1,04,04,540	1,04,23,545	30,19,005	...	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	270	797	1,52,613	191	797	1,47,115	185	54,42,439	51,58,560	...	2,83,879	...	
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	339	813	3,11,310	383	813	3,70,710	456	68,81,770	69,52,545	70,775	...	...
Bengal Central (h)	130	125	12,984	104	125	17,900	143	4,37,218	4,51,031	13,813	...	...
East Coast (state)	99	331	27,227	85	427	25,983	61	8,10,070	9,98,101	1,88,091	...	...
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Burma (state)	164	730	84,477	116	746	1,10,134	148	29,80,806	32,77,730	2,96,924	...	...
<i>Special gauges—</i>													
Jorhat (state provincial)	55	25	1,351	54	25	1,990	80	41,894	50,284	8,390	...	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	64	8	341	43	8	483	60	12,897	10,477	...	2,420	...	
TOTAL	243	5,330	11,36,887	213	5,489	13,76,911	251	3,30,11,634	3,63,22,333	33,10,699	...	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
Great Indian Peninsula (i)	442	1,490	4,62,469	310	1,490	4,76,775	320	1,69,51,041	1,49,39,902	...	20,12,039	...	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	678	461	2,41,550	524	461	2,57,000	557	82,84,276	93,92,825	11,08,549	...	...
Madras	243	840	1,97,075	235	840	1,98,063	237	55,90,948	56,74,095	3,77,147	...	...
TOTAL	421	2,791	9,01,094	323	2,791	9,32,738	334	3,08,33,165	3,03,06,822	...	5,26,343	...	
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE) ASSISTED COMPANIES.	281	16,396	38,58,006	235	16,861	42,75,358	254	12,08,64,569	12,33,78,611	25,14,042	...	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
The Nizam's guaranteed state	187	333	43,850	132	333	49,605	149	16,57,222	15,34,173	...	1,23,049	...	
The Gaekwar's Petlad	105	13	1,784	137	13	900	69	38,646	40,383	1,737	...	...
Rajputana-Bhatinda	271	108	16,893	156	108	13,185	122	6,49,640	5,84,992	...	64,654	...	
Kolar Gold-fields	260	10	1,879	188	10	2,979	298	(j) 52,809	85,481	32,683	...	...
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (k)	89	362	45,004	124	362	39,136	108	9,14,859	9,56,579	41,720	...	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	74	93	5,813	63	93	4,870	52	1,81,836	1,06,251	...	15,585	...	
Kolhapur	81	29	1,734	60	29	2,223	77	69,226	65,059	...	4,167	...	
<i>Special gauges—</i>													
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	59	72	3,393	46	72	3,980	55	1,23,605	1,34,282	10,677	...	...
Cooch Behar	45	22	746	34	22	870	40	22,097	20,226	...	1,871	...	
TOTAL	136	1,042	1,21,006	116	1,042	1,17,178	113	37,09,937	35,87,428	...	1,22,509	...	
Lines owned and worked by native states.													
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	103	334	24,530	73	334	30,110	90	9,04,450	10,27,751	1,23,301	...	...
Jetalsar-Rajkot	68	46	2,602	57	46	3,604	78	81,357	95,832	14,475	...	...
Jodhpur-Bikaner	58	364	16,762	46	364	18,300	50	6,27,497	5,24,485	...	1,03,012	...	
Odeypore-Chitor (l) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	61	2,410	40	...	(m) 20,256	20,256	...	...
<i>Special gauge—</i>													
Morvi	65	94	4,700	50	94	7,050	75	1,67,888	2,06,292	38,404	...	...
TOTAL	78	838	48,594	58	899	61,474	68	17,81,192	18,74,616	93,424	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	261	18,691	40,96,175	219	19,216	45,40,243	236	12,82,30,137	13,08,62,373	26,31,186	...	...

(a) Includes the Bhopal-Itarsi and Bina-Guna railways.

(b) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.

(c) Total earnings from 2nd April to 13th October 1894.

(d) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.

(e) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience amongst state railways, the company's section of is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.

(f) Earnings from 1st July to 12th October 1895.

(g) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.

(h) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.

(i) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmad, Khámgaon, and Amraoti railways.

(j) Total earnings from 1st June to 13th October 1894.

(k) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.

(l) The line is being worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company as a temporary measure.

(m) Total earnings from 1st August to 12th October 1895.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Under Secretary.

H

24th October 1895.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA at the GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, Simla.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 44.}

SIMLA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1895.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and Information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

**Weather Review of India for the Week ending at 8 a.m. on
Saturday, 26th October 1895.**

Throughout the week under review high pressures and quiet weather prevailed over the whole of Northern and Central India. On the contrary, in the south of the Indian region the weather was unsettled during the whole week; pressure was low, and first on one side of the Peninsula and later on the other, cyclonic conditions were developed, which, if they never reached the intensity of a well-defined cyclonic storm, were yet sufficiently disturbing to occasion strong winds and a good deal of rain over the Peninsula and the neighbouring seas. Temperature conditions were very unsteady during the week, so that, though the means for the whole country for each day exhibited comparatively little variation from the normal, the provincial variations frequently showed large changes from day to day.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, October 20th.*—The barometer had risen briskly over North Bombay, but had changed by small amounts elsewhere. Pressure was low over the Bay, the south of the Peninsula, and the Indus valley, while it was relatively high and uniform elsewhere. The winds were easterly and south-easterly over the west and centre of the Peninsula, northerly over the

Bay area, and variable elsewhere. The mean temperature was in defect over North-Eastern India and along the West Coast, but was in excess of the average elsewhere. Rain had fallen over the west and south of the Peninsula.

Monday.—Pressure had decreased a little over North Bombay, over Assam, and over Upper Burma, and had increased elsewhere. Readings were high over Northern and Central India, and low over the Bay and the Arabian Sea. The winds were unchanged. The mean temperature was in large defect over North Bombay, over the South Carnatic, and over North-Eastern India. Elsewhere it was in excess. The rainfall area had extended, and showers were reported from the Peninsula, the central parts of the country, and Khandesh.

Tuesday.—Pressure changes were almost everywhere very small, and the barometric distribution was little changed. Readings were fairly uniform throughout the country, though slightly higher in the north than in the south. The winds were northerly over the Bay; variable elsewhere. The mean temperature was low over Assam, Bengal, the Gangetic plain, Central India, and the north of Bombay. Rain had fallen over the greater part of the Peninsula and in Khandesh and Kathiawar.

Wednesday.—Pressure had decreased almost everywhere, the change being generally slight. High pressure areas were shown in the north-west and centre, and very uniform readings elsewhere. The winds were northerly over the Bay, and south-easterly to southerly on the west coast of the Peninsula. The mean temperature was high in Sind and over the central parts of the country, and low elsewhere. Rain had fallen over the Peninsula and in North Bombay.

Thursday.—Pressure had decreased briskly at some western stations, and changed by small amounts elsewhere. Readings were high over North-Western and North-Eastern India, and were low over the Bay and the east of the Arabian Sea. The winds were northerly over the Bay area, cyclonic on the West Coast, and variable or between north and north-east elsewhere. The mean temperature was in excess all over the central parts of the country, and in defect over Bengal and Assam, over the south of the Peninsula, and over North Bombay. The variations from the normal were large. General rain had fallen over the south of the Peninsula, and showers on the West Coast and in the Central Provinces and Central India.

Friday.—The barometer had fallen briskly to rapidly over the Bay and the south of the Peninsula, and had risen slightly to briskly elsewhere. A well-defined depression had been developed over the Bay, while the low pressure area over the Arabian Sea was still shown. The winds were cyclonic on both sides of the Peninsula, and at 8 A.M. were blowing very strongly on the Madras Coast. The mean temperature was very low over Madras and over Gujarat, Central India, and Rajputana, and was more or less in excess of the normal elsewhere. Rain was fairly general over the Peninsula and the Central Provinces, and showers had fallen in Gujarat.

Saturday.—Pressure had fallen over the central districts of Madras, and a small centre of depression was shown between Nellore and Kurnool. Elsewhere

pressure had increased, but the low pressure area off the West Coast was still shown there. The winds were cyclonic around the depression near Nellore, but in other respects the wind directions were not much changed. The mean temperature was still very low over Madras, Khandesh, Gujarat, the Central Provinces, and Rajputana, and in slight or moderate excess elsewhere. Rain had fallen generally over the Peninsula, and as scattered showers over other parts of the country, except the north-west.

Temperature.—The distribution, as regards locality, of the mean temperature with respect to the normal has been very steady throughout the week under review. The mean temperature has been steadily higher than usual over the whole of the central parts of the country, and lower than usual over North-Eastern India, the south of the Peninsula, and part of North-Western India. Within these areas of deficient heat large variations in the amount of the deficiency have occurred depending on the amount of the rainfall. Thus, during the twenty-four hours ending at 8 A.M. on the 25th the mean temperature of Rajkote was 13° , of Deesa 10° , and of Neemuch 8° below the normal, while for the twenty-four hours ending at 8 A.M. on the 26th the temperature of Kurnool and of Cuddapah was 11° below the average. The principal defect was shown in the day temperatures, which on some occasions were more than 20° below the average.

The following table gives the variations of the mean temperature from the normal in the different provinces of India for each day of the week :

PROVINCE.	OCTOBER 1895.							Mean variation of week.
	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burma	0	+0.4	+2.8	+1.1	+1.5	+2.2	+2.2	+1.5
Bengal and Assam	-0.5	0	-1.2	-1.3	-0.6	-0.3	+1.3	-0.4
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	-1.3	-0.4	-0.2	-0.1	+1.6	-1.1	-2.5	-0.6
Punjab	+2.1	+3.3	+0.7	+1.1	0	-0.7	-0.3	+0.9
Bombay	+0.4	-2.2	0	-0.5	+0.4	-1.0	-0.9	-0.5
Central Provinces and Berar .	+3.6	+0.8	-0.1	+2.8	+3.3	+2.3	+1.2	+2.0
Central India and Gujarat .	+4.1	-2.0	-2.2	+0.8	+0.4	-5.5	-4.6	-1.3
Sind and Rajputana	+0.9	+0.8	+0.3	+1.3	+3.4	-1.0	-1.5	+0.6
Madras	+0.9	0	-0.5	-0.8	-1.8	-1.8	-3.7	-1.1
Mean for whole of India . .	+1.1	+0.1	0	+0.5	+0.9	-0.8	-1.0	+0.1

The mean temperature of the whole country for the whole week was practically normal, and the variations from day to day only on two occasions equalled 1° . The provincial variations also exhibited comparatively small departures from the normal when the figures for the whole week were considered, but when the daily variations are investigated the unsteadiness of the temperature in certain parts of the country becomes very apparent. Thus, in Central India and Gujarat there was an excess of 4.1° on the 20th, and a defect of 5.5° on the 25th; in Madras an excess of 0.9° on the 20th, and a defect of 3.7° on the 25th; and in the Central Provinces an excess of 3.6° on the 20th, and a defect of 0.1° on the 22nd.

Rain.—The rainfall of the week under review has been generally similar to that which was reported during last week. Thus, over the whole region influenced by the retreating south-west monsoon current, heavy general rain has been received. At the same time unsettled conditions over the Arabian Sea have occasioned a large departure from the normal in the winds over Western India, and have given damp southerly and easterly winds to the west of the Peninsula, Khandesh, Gujarat, Kathiawar, and Central India, in place of the dry north-easterly and northerly winds which normally occupy these regions. When these unsettled conditions were most pronounced their influence was felt even beyond the districts given above, and showers were received over the whole of the central parts of the country. In North-Western India one period of feeble disturbance occurred during the week. On Sunday showers commenced in Baluchistan, and continued during Monday. Thence they extended to Cherat and Srinagar on Monday, and to Murree on Tuesday, but this was the extreme limit, and over the plains of North-Western India the weather remained fine throughout the week.

The concluding table gives the rainfall data. Effective rainfall was received in twenty-four of the rainfall divisions; slight rainfall, averaging less than one-tenth of an inch per division, in ten divisions, and no rainfall whatever in eighteen divisions. The effective rainfall ranged from 4·82 inches in the East Coast (South) to 0·12 inch in Assam (Brahmaputra), and the regions affected included the following divisions:—all the Burma divisions, except Arakan, Assam (Brahmaputra), all the Peninsular divisions, Khandesh, Berar, the Central Provinces (West), Gujarat, Kathiawar, and Central India (East). In all other parts of the country there has been either no rain or only a few unimportant showers. The third column of the table shows that the rainfall of the week has been in excess of the normal in seventeen, and in defect in thirty-two divisions, while in the case of two divisions no rain is anticipated or has been received. The region of excessive rain includes all the Peninsula divisions (except Mysore), Tenasserim, Gujarat, Kathiawar, and Central India (East). The greatest excess is reported from the Peninsula, where the East Coast (South) reports an excess of nearly 3 inches, the East Coast (Central) of over 2 inches, and Malabar, the Konkan, the East Coast (North), Madras (Central) and Madras (South) of over 1 inch. The greatest deficiency is reported from North-Eastern India, where Arakan, East Bengal, Assam (Surma), and Orissa have received more than an inch less than the normal amount.

The three concluding columns of the table show very much the same information as that exhibited by the first three. The rainfall since the 16th of October has been excessive in Malabar, Madras (South-Central), Coorg, the Konkan, Gujarat, Kathiawar, Central India (East), and the east coast districts of Madras, and a deficiency elsewhere.

The heaviest totals received during the week are—Perintalmanna (Calicut) 6·66 inches, Dharapuram (Coimbatore) 7·00 inches, Bimlipatam (Vizagapatam) 14·36 inches, Cumbum (Kurnool) 9·58 inches, Cuddalore 16·58 inches, Shiyali (Tanjore) 10·88 inches.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 26TH, 1895.			RAINFALL DATA FROM OCTOBER 13TH TO OCTOBER 26TH, 1895.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, October 13th to October 26th.	Excess or de- fect of (sea- sonal) rain- fall expressed as a per- centage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
BURMA	Tenasserim	1'23	1'08	+ 0'15	2'13	3'28	— 35
	Lower Burma	0'51	1'20	— 0'69	1'19	2'88	— 59
	Central Burma	0'28	0'93	— 0'65	1'20	1'94	— 38
	Upper Burma	0'21	?	?	0'33	?	?
	Arakan	0	1'79	— 1'79	0	3'05	— 100
BENGAL AND ASSAM	East Bengal	0	1'15	— 1'15	0	2'38	— 100
	Assam (Surma)	0'04	1'32	— 1'28	0'15	2'56	— 94
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	0'12	0'73	— 0'61	0'14	1'58	— 91
	Deltaic Bengal	0	0'86	— 0'86	0'29	2'00	— 86
	Central Bengal	0'06	0'58	— 0'52	0'10	1'73	— 94
	North Bengal	0'06	0'88	— 0'82	0'24	1'95	— 88
	Orissa	0	1'63	— 1'63	0	2'80	— 100
	Chota Nagpur	0'01	0'60	— 0'59	0'57	1'08	— 47
	Bihar (South)	0'03	0'61	— 0'58	0'03	1'04	— 97
	Do. (North)	0	0'42	— 0'42	0'02	0'84	— 98
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND QUDH.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0	0'49	— 0'49	0	0'72	— 100
	Do. (Submontane) (a)	0	0'36	— 0'36	0	0'73	— 100
	Oudh (South)	0'01	0'25	— 0'24	0'03	0'37	— 92
	Do. (North)	0	0'09	— 0'09	0'01	0'25	— 96
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	0	0'11	— 0'11	0	0'17	— 100
	North-Western Provinces (West)	0	0'03	— 0'03	0	0'06	— 100
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane) (b)	0	0'02	— 0'02	0'01	0'06	— 83
PUNJAB	Punjab (South)	0	0	0	0	0'07	— 100
	Do. (Central)	0	0	0	0	0'07	— 100
	Do. (Submontane)	0	0'01	— 0'01	0	0'08	— 100
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0	0'06	— 0'06	0'15	0'19	— 21
	Do. (North-West)	0'01	0'05	— 0'04	0'07	0'16	— 56
	Do. (West)	0	0'01	— 0'01	0	0'03	— 100
BOMBAY AND MALA- BAR COAST DIS- TRICTS (MADRAS).	Malabar	3'13	1'73	+ 1'40	6'05	4'55	+ 33
	Madras (South-Central)	2'13	1'33	+ 0'80	4'20	3'25	+ 29
	Coorg	2'39	1'87	+ 0'52	4'60	3'76	+ 22
	Mysore	0'81	1'13	— 0'32	1'42	2'37	— 40
	Konkan	2'64	1'07	+ 1'57	3'44	2'20	+ 56
	Bombay Deccan	1'07	1'05	+ 0'02	1'89	2'13	— 11
	Hyderabad (North) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandesh	1'18	0'51	+ 0'67	1'27	1'43	— 11
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	Berar	0'27	0'47	— 0'20	0'28	1'27	— 78
	Central Provinces (West)	0'32	0'52	— 0'20	0'32	0'92	— 65
	Ditto (Central)	0'03	0'45	— 0'42	0'03	0'73	— 96
	Ditto (East)	0'08	0'48	— 0'40	0'08	0'71	— 89
BOMBAY (NORTH)	Gujarat	1'19	0'27	+ 0'92	1'29	0'39	+ 231
	Kathiawar	0'95	0'20	+ 0'75	0'95	0'23	+ 313
	Sind	0	0'01	— 0'01	0	0'04	— 100
RAJPUTANA AND CEN- TRAL INDIA.	Central India (East)	0'64	0'01	+ 0'63	0'64	0'25	+ 156
	Rajputana (East) and Central India (West)	0'05	0'13	— 0'08	0'05	0'25	— 80
	Rajputana (West)	0	0'01	— 0'01	0	0'05	— 100
MADRAS	East Coast (North)	2'58	1'75	+ 0'83	2'85	3'59	— 21
	Ditto (ditto) (a)	2'30	0'86	+ 1'44	2'35	2'24	+ 5
	Hyderabad (South)	0'67	0'22	+ 0'45	0'67	0'65	+ 3
	Madras (Central)	2'21	0'96	+ 1'25	2'38	2'44	— 3
	East Coast (Central)	3'83	1'68	+ 2'15	4'68	4'16	+ 13
	Ditto (South)	4'82	1'87	+ 2'95	8'05	3'95	+ 104
	Madras (South)	2'77	1'46	+ 1'31	6'45	3'22	+ 110

W. L. DALLAS,

Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the
Government of India.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

B

SIMLA, 31st October 1895.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 26th October.*—Rainfall heavy in Ganjam, Kurnool, Carnatic, the south and parts of central districts; moderate elsewhere. Agricultural operations are in active progress. Standing crops are generally fair. Harvest is progressing with moderate outturn. Cattle are generally in good condition. Prices have slightly risen in the Circars, Kurnool, South Arcot, and Madura, but elsewhere are falling or stationary.

Bombay.—*For week ending 30th October.*—Rainfall slight in parts of Hyderabad, Baroda territory, Poona, and Bijapur; generally good in other districts of the Presidency Proper. More rain is wanted in parts of Broach and Poona. Cotton in five talukas of Khandesh and standing or cut crops in parts of Surat, Kaira, Ahmedabad, and Kolaba have been slightly injured by the late rain, but prospects of cotton in Broach and of late crops generally in Gujarat have much improved. Harvesting and sowing operations are in progress generally. Cotton-picking continues in Khandesh and Thar and Parkar. Fodder is insufficient in parts of Hyderabad and Thar and Parkar. The condition of agricultural stock is good, except in parts of Broach and Thar and Parkar. Prices are generally steady.

Bengal.—*For week ending 28th October.*—There was rain on the 27th and 28th instant throughout the greater part of the province, except in Behar and parts of North and East Bengal. Rain will benefit the rice crop, and will be good for the spring sowings. In Behar the absence of the October rain has been detrimental to the prospects of the rice crop. The price of common rice is generally steady.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 30th October.*—Slight rain has fallen in Jhansi; elsewhere the weather has been clear. Rain is much needed in several districts for spring sowings. Harvesting of autumn crops is progressing; outturn favourable, except in Agra, Lalitpur, and Jhansi, where crops have suffered for want of rain. Supplies sufficient. Prices are generally stationary, but rising in a few districts.

Punjab.—*For week ending 30th October.*—No rain. Harvesting of autumn crops and picking of cotton are going on. Ploughings and sowings of spring crops are in progress. Rain is badly wanted in most districts. Condition and prospects of standing crops are reported good in Amritsar and Peshawar; average to poor in other districts. Autumn crops, especially rice, are drying for want of rain in Sialkot and Shahpur. Grasshoppers, which were damaging the crops in parts of Dera Ismail Khan, have mostly died off. Cattle are generally said to be in good condition. Fodder is scarce in Hissar, Delhi, Jullundur, Sialkot, and Lahore, and sufficient elsewhere. Prices are rising in Hissar, Umballa, Jullundur, Dera Ismail Khan, and Peshawar; high in Delhi; normal in Ferozepore, Amritsar, and Lahore; above normal in Sialkot, and continue low in Rawalpindi. In Shahpur wheat is selling from 16 to 18 seers per rupee.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 30th October.*—Weather cloudy. Good rain in Chanda and slight showers in a few other districts. The rain has benefitted both autumn and winter crops. More rain is required, especially in the northern districts, for winter sowings. Prices are above normal in Seoni, and stationary elsewhere.

Burma.—*For week ending 26th October.*—In Lower Burma crop prospects continue good in all districts. Reaping of early wet-weather paddy commenced in places. In Upper Burma transplanting of wet-weather paddy is practically

completed everywhere. Reaping of early paddy is in progress in some districts. Standing crops are backward in several districts for want of rain; elsewhere prospects continue fair, but the late ripening showers are badly wanted throughout some districts. Damage caused to crops in Upper Chindwin and Minbu. Ploughing and sowing for cold weather crops are progressing favourably. The price of paddy has risen slightly in Rangoon and Sagaing, and considerably in Minbu, and has fallen slightly in Tavoy, Thaton, and Magwe; elsewhere stationary.

Assam.—*For week ending 29th October.*—Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops are good on the whole. More rain is wanted for late rice in Darrang and Nowgong. Condition of cattle is fair. Fodder and water are sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 30th October.*—**MYSORE:** Slight rain throughout the State. Crops and prospects good. Prices have slightly risen in Bangalore, Kolar, Kadur, and Chitaldrug, and fallen in the Hassan district.

COORG: Rainfall good. Rice crop is in good condition. Reaping of *ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) and picking of cardamoms continue. Coffee is ripening. Prices are normal. Water and fodder for cattle sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 30th October.*—**BERAR:** Weather cool. Standing crops are in fairly good condition. Picking of cotton is commenced. Preparation of land for ensuing crop is completed. Sowings of wheat and linseed are in progress. Scarcity of fodder and water is still felt in Khamgaon and Jalgaon talukas. Prices are stationary.

HYDERABAD: Rainfall slight. Standing crops are in good condition. Fodder and pasture are available for cattle. Prices are normal.

Central India.—*For week ending 30th October.*—Some rain fell in parts of Central India during the week: more rain is required in Bundelkhand, Bhopalwar, and in the Neemuch district. Agricultural operations are in progress in all parts. Crops are damaged in some parts for want of rain, but are in fairly good condition elsewhere. Agricultural stock is in fairly good condition. Pasturage good and sufficient, except in some districts of Gwalior. Prices are rising in Bundelkhand and in parts of Gwalior; high in Goona; normal elsewhere.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 30th October.*—Rainfall slight in six States. Agricultural operations are satisfactory. Crops have withered in parts of Ulwar for want of rain; other prospects reported fair, except in Jeypore, Bhurtpore, Bikanir, Jaisalmere, and Tonk. Agricultural stock is generally good. Pasturage or fodder is generally sufficient, but scarce in parts of Meywar, Shahpura, Ulwar, and Jaisalmere, and failing in Bhurtpore. Prices are rising in six States, fluctuating in two, and steady elsewhere.

Kashmir.—**KASHMIR VALLEY.**—*For week ending 29th October.*—No rain. Rice-threshing is going on. Spring sowings are in progress. Prices continue normal.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—*For week ending 30th October.*—No rain. Autumn harvest continues. Prices stationary. Cattle in fair condition.

Nepal.—*For week ending 26th October.*—Slight rain. Weather cloudy. Low-land rice is still being reaped.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Circular No. $\frac{20}{272-2}$ F.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture (Forests),—dated Simla, the 25th October, 1895.

Read—

- (i) Circular Resolution of this Department, No. 11-F. dated 28th June 1893, promulgating rules to regulate the constitution of, admission to, and studies and discipline at, the Imperial Forest School, Dehra Dun.
- (ii) Circular of this Department, No. 9-F. dated 29th May 1895, forwarding copies of the resolutions passed by the Board of Control of the Imperial Forest School in March 1895.
- (iii) Letter from the Inspector General of Forests, No. 793 dated 9th September 1895, regarding the fourth and sixth of the resolutions passed by the Forest School Board of Control in March 1895.

RESOLUTION.

The Director of the Imperial Forest School and his staff having noticed the difficulty which the students experience in intelligently assimilating the lectures with which the School course commences, and which deal with technical subjects in their relation to the practice of forestry, proposed, following the example of the Forest Schools of Europe, that the students should join the School each year on the 15th April instead of on the 1st July, in order that they might commence their studies with practical work in the forests under an Instructor, and thus become to some extent familiar with the forests and the nature of the work to be done in them, as a preliminary to the study in the class-room of silviculture and forest-mathematics.

Under this proposal, which has received the approval of the Government of India, and to which effect will be given from the beginning of the year 1897, the School course will last $23\frac{1}{2}$ instead of 21 months as at present; and it will be necessary to hold the examination for entrance into the School in January instead of in March. The additional expenditure entailed on each student by the change will be as follows:

			Rs.
(a)	For a European student of the Upper Class	...	112½
(b)	„ Native „ „ „	...	87½
(c)	„ „ „ „ Lower „	...	70

2. The Government of India have also approved of a recommendation by the Board of Control that Rule 15 of the Forest School Rules should be amended, so as to allow of candidates for the Lower Class who are already in Government

service being admitted into the School, even though they may be 25 years of age or over and may have been in the Subordinate Forest Service for less than three years. The conditions now imposed by Rule 13 (ii), (a) and (c), may therefore be waived by a special order of the Local Government or Administration in the case of any Government student whom it may be in future proposed to send to the Lower Class.

3. It has also been found desirable to make some other small corrections of minor importance in the rules. Appended to this Resolution is a copy of the Forest School Rules as now amended. The alterations effected in the rules

* 4, 5, 10, 12 (i) (c), (v) [except the addition to the fourth subject of examination], and (viii); 13 (last clause), 14, 15 (ii) and (iii); 18, 19, 20, and 21.

† 12 (v) [addition to fourth subject of examination]; 13 (a), (b), and (ii); and 15 [new clause (iv)].

noted in the margin* will not take effect till the 1st January 1897; but the amendments made in the remaining rules† will come into force on and after the 1st January 1896.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution, with its appendix, be for-

Bengal.
North-Western Prov-
inces and Oudh.
Punjab.
Central Provinces.
Burma.

Assam.
Coorg.
Ajmere.
Andamans.
Baluchistan.
Hyderabad.

warded, for information, to the Governments of Madras and Bombay, the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin, the Inspector General of Forests, and the Comptroller and Auditor General.

ORDERED, also, that a copy be forwarded to the Foreign Department for transmission to the Durbars of such Native States as have a Forest Department.

ORDERED, further, that the Resolution, with its appendix, be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

(True Extract.)

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

Appendix.

Rules to regulate the constitution of, admission to, and studies and discipline, at the Imperial Forest School, Dehra Dun.

Section I.—Constitution and Studies.

1. The School is under the administrative control of the Inspector General of Forests, who is assisted by a Board consisting of—

1. The Inspector General of Forests, *President* ;
2. The Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh ;
3. The Director of the School ;
4. One Conservator from each province (not more than three serving in any given year) ;

with, as *Secretary*, the Assistant Inspector General of Forests.

2. The Superior Staff of the School consists of—

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Director, 2. The Deputy-Director, 3. & 4. Two Instructors, 5. The Vernacular Instructor, | } | assisted by the Forest Officers of the School
Circle, North-Western Provinces. |
|--|---|---|

The Conservator of Forests, School Circle, North-Western Provinces, will ordinarily be Director of the School. The Deputy Director and two Instructors are officers of the Indian Forest Service on the Imperial List. The Vernacular Instructor is an officer of the Provincial Forest Service, also on the Imperial List.

3. The Director of the School is charged with (1) the general administration of the institution, including the regulation of the course of study under the arrangements prescribed by the Board of Control, subject to the sanction of the Government of India ; (2) the supervision of the School buildings, quarters, and gardens ; (3) the control of the accounts, and the conduct of correspondence.

4. *Courses*.—There are two courses ; one in English, the other in the Hindustani language. Each course lasts 23½ months. The English course is that followed by the "Upper Class" ; the Hindustani course, that followed by the "Lower Class." The first year's students are called "Juniors" ; the second year's students, "Seniors." In the English course, students are prepared for the certificate in Forestry by the "Higher Standard" ; in the Hindustani course, for that by the "Lower Standard."

The subjects taught in these courses are the following, described in the School syllabuses :

1. Forestry, including Sylviculture, Utilisation and Forest Working-Plans ; both theoretical and practical.
2. Mathematics—elementary Arithmetic, Algebra, Trigonometry, and Mechanics ; in their application to forest questions.
3. Physical Science, including Chemistry, Physics, Physiography, Geology, Mineralogy and Soils.
4. Botany, both theoretical and practical ; including the collection and preservation of plants.
5. Zoology—the classification of animals and the study of useful and dangerous species, especially of insects ; including the collection and preservation of specimens.
6. Drawing, Surveying and Estimating ; as required for forest officers.
7. Forest Engineering, theoretical and practical.
8. Forest Law, the elements of Criminal Law, and departmental organisation.
9. Forest Accounts and Procedure.

5. *Terms.*—The terms of study are as follows :

1st year—	{	Preliminary term—April 15th to June 15th, in camp.
		Vacation—June 16th to June 30th.
		Rains term—July 1st to October 31st, in Dehra Dun.
		Winter term—November 1st to December 22nd, in camp.
		Vacation—December 23rd to January 5th.
2nd year—	{	Spring term—January 6th to March 31st, in camp.
		Hill tour term—April 1st to May 31st, in camp.
		Vacation—June 1st to 30th.
		Rains term—July 1st to October 31st, in Dehra Dun.
		Winter term—November 1st to December 22nd, in camp.
		Vacation—December 23rd to January 5th.
		Spring term—January 6th to February 15th, in camp.
		Examinations, including survey test—February 16th to March 31st.

6. *Examinations.*—The School Examinations are :

1. Monthly, to test progress and application.
2. Final.

The *Monthly Examinations* are usually held on the last two working days of each month, as the Director may order. The marks obtained at these examinations are counted for one-fourth of the aggregate at the Final.

The *Final Examinations* are held in March of the second year, and the marks then obtained count for three-fourths of the aggregate.

7. *Certificates.*—There are two certificates obtainable in each class, after the final examinations : a "pass" certificate and an "honours" certificate. The former is granted to students who obtain over 50 per cent. of the aggregate marks allotted to all subjects, provided this includes 50 per cent. of the marks allowed for each of the subjects of Forestry, Botany, Surveying, and Engineering. The latter is granted to students who obtain over 75 per cent. of the aggregate marks allotted to all subjects, including over 50 per cent. in each individual subject. These certificates are only granted on the orders of the Board of Control, who have authority to exercise their discretion in doubtful cases.

8. *Prizes.*—The School medals are awarded by order of the Board of Control, but only if "honour" marks (75 per cent.) have been obtained. Other prizes, whether given by Government or other donors, are also awarded by the Board of Control.

9. Should any student, of the three categories enumerated in Rule 11, be unable (a) to appear at the final examinations, or, having appeared, (b) fail to pass those examinations, he will not be permitted to appear at any subsequent final examination, unless he follows a second time the whole course of instruction at the School, or, at the discretion of the Director, the second year's course.

Section II.—Admission Rules.

10. The total number of students of each class who can be admitted into the School each year will be limited to such number as the Board of Control may decide, from time to time, can be accommodated in the School. The number of studentships to be allotted each year to the respective Provinces, as well as the number of nominations to be made by the Director, will, with due regard to the total prescribed by the Board of Control, be decided by the Director of the School before the 1st of November, after consultation with the Provincial authorities as to their requirements, and communicated to the Local Governments concerned.

A.—Upper Class.

11. There are three categories of students in the Upper Class—

- (1) Private Students.
- (2) Students already in the Government service.
- (3) Students deputed by Native States.

12. *Private Students* comprise all those students who are at present without appointments in any Forest Service, and whose object it is, by becoming possessors of Forest School certificates, to obtain employment, either in the Forest Service of the Government of India, or in that of a Native State or some other owner of forest-property.

(i) Candidates for admission to the Forest School as private students

* Conservator of Forests, Bengal Circle, at Darjeeling.
 Conservator of Forests, Assam Circle, at Shillong.
 Conservators of Forests, North-Western Provinces and Oudh—
 School Circle, at Dehra Dun.
 Central Circle, at Naini Tal.
 Oudh Circle, at Naini Tal.
 Conservators of Forests, Central Provinces—
 Southern Circle, at Nagpur.
 Northern Circle, at Jabalpur.
 Conservator of Forests, Berar Circle, at Amraoti.
 Conservator of Forests, Punjab Circle, at Lahore.
 Conservators of Forests, Upper Burma—
 Eastern Circle, at Mandalay.
 Western Circle, at Mandalay.
 Conservators of Forests, Lower Burma—
 Pegu Circle, at Rangoon.
 Tenasserim Circle, at Rangoon.
 Conservators of Forests, Madras Presidency—
 Northern Circle, at Waltair.
 Central Circle, at Madras.
 Southern Circle, at Coimbatore.

must not be less than 18 or more than 25 years of age, and their applications must be sent to a Conservator of Forests* through a Divisional Forest Officer of rank not below that of an Assistant Conservator of the 1st grade, or through a Collector or other district officer. Neither the Conservator, the Divisional Forest Officer, nor the Collector need belong to the forest circle or province in which the candidate seeks employment; but Divisional Forest Officers

and Collectors may not forward to Conservators applications unsupported by the five certificates enumerated below, namely:

- (a) A certificate that the candidate is a "Native of India," within the meaning† assigned to those words by section 6 of 33 Vict., Cap. 3.
- (b) A certificate of age.
- (c) A health certificate in the form prescribed by article 61 of the Civil Service Regulations, signed by the Civil Surgeon of the district in which the said Divisional Forest Officer's or Collector's duties lie, and testifying to the candidate's sound constitution, good vision and hearing, and general physical fitness for a rough out-door life in the Forest Department.
- (d) A certificate of respectability and good moral character from two or more persons whose social or official position can be accepted as a guarantee of reliability.
- (e) A certificate from an officer of the Educational Department, of a rank not less than that of a Deputy Inspector of Schools or the Head-master of a High School under public management, to the effect that the candidate's education appears sufficiently good to give hopes of his being able to pass the entrance examination.

The last three certificates must bear date not further back than the 1st August of the year preceding that in which the candidate proposes to present himself at the entrance examination.

If any person, giving certificates as above under (c), (d), and (e), is in a position to mention anything more to the credit of the candidate than the certificates actually call for, he may do so.

- (ii) Upon the receipt by the Conservator of any application in respect to which the preceding conditions shall have been observed, that officer may either accept or reject the application, without assigning any reason for so doing; or he may require the candidate to produce other or better certificates in person before him.

† "Native of India" means any person born and domiciled within the dominions of Her Majesty in India, or within the territories of Indian Princes tributary to or in alliance with Her Majesty, of parents habitually resident in India, and not established there for temporary purposes only. (Article 45 Civil Service Regulations).

- (iii) Conservators may, at their option, test the fitness of a candidate who desires to enter the service of Government by practical work in the forests.
- (iv) Those candidates who have been approved by the Conservator will be permitted, under his recommendation, to appear at the next entrance examination for the Forest School held in his circle.
- (v) The *Entrance Examination* is held in the month of January each year, on such date as may be fixed by the Director, both at the Imperial Forest School and at such centres as may be fixed from time to time by Local Governments, and under such officers, Educational, Revenue, Forest, or other, as may be appointed: provided that the date shall be communicated by the Director to Local Governments and Conservators on or before 1st November. The subjects of examination are:

				Minima pass marks. Per cent.
1. English	{ Conversation	...	...	50
	{ Composition	...	...	33
2. Arithmetic	...	...	...	40
3. Algebra, up to and including quadratic equations			...	40
4. Elements of Euclid, books I to IV and book VI, with examples			...	25
5. Mensuration—lengths, areas and volumes, with examples			...	25

The examination papers on the above subjects will be forwarded by the Director, in sealed covers, to such officials as the Local Governments may direct, in the month preceding the examination.

- (vi) A Local Government may lay down rules under which the number of candidates allotted, under Rule 10, to the Province for admission into the School, shall be selected from the number of passed candidates. In such rules due regard must be had to the place taken in the examination, but the Local Government shall not be debarred from preferring, for good and sufficient reasons, a passed candidate who may have taken a lower place in the list to one higher on the list; provided that the Director may, after inspection of the papers of the selected candidates, place before the Local Government an objection to the admission of any of such candidates on the ground that he is below the required standard.
- (vii) The Local Government may, if it thinks fit, exempt from the entrance examination any candidate who is a Bachelor of Arts, or who has obtained a degree or diploma of about the same standard at any University in India or in the United Kingdom or in a British Colony, or at any educational institution to which the Government of India may extend the privilege: provided that such degree or diploma shall not give such candidate a preferential claim over any candidates who have passed the entrance examination and who may appear more eligible for the Forest Service.
- (viii) Prior to the admission of a student, his parents or guardians must satisfy the Director that they are willing and able to defray the expenses of the student at the School. These expenses are estimated to be not less than Rs. 822½ for each student living in native fashion, and Rs. 1,057½ in the case of those living in European fashion (*vide* Rule 21). Of these sums, parents or guardians must deposit with the Director, before the course commences, a sum of Rs. 141 in the case of native students and Rs. 188 in the case of European students, to meet the initial cost of uniform, books, instruments, stationery, and camp-equipage (*vide* Rule 18), and, in addition, Rs. 50 as caution-money.
- (ix) Local Governments may, on the recommendation of a Conservator or of the Director, and in exceptional cases, allow selected private

students who have passed the entrance examination a monthly stipend, not exceeding Rs. 50, to assist them through the School course; provided that such selected private students previously execute an agreement binding themselves to serve the Local Government concerned (in the event of their obtaining the School certificate) for a period of not less than five years (*vide* Rule 17). Such monthly stipend may, in case of misconduct or unsatisfactory progress at the School, be reduced or altogether withdrawn at the discretion of the Director.

- (x) The names of those private students who succeed in obtaining the School certificate will be entered by the Director in a register to be kept for that purpose, and the Conservators of those circles, in which the non-stipendiary private students may severally desire or be willing to serve, will be addressed by him with the view of obtaining appointments for such students. The Conservators concerned will, for this purpose, be furnished with the original certificates already referred to in clause (i) of this rule, the School certificates, and such other useful information, more especially regarding the physical qualifications of the students, as the Director may be in a position to furnish.
 - (xi) A list of private students, who may not succeed in obtaining appointments, will be forwarded by the Director to the Inspector General of Forests, who will circulate the list amongst Durbars, Conservators, and other persons likely to be in need of the services of trained forest officials.
 - (xii) The appointment to the service of Government of passed private students depends on the existence of vacancies in the various circles, and even a stipendiary student has no claim to such appointment.
13. *Candidates in the Government Service*, who may be deputed to the Upper Class, will ordinarily be either—
- (a) Forest Rangers who desire to qualify themselves for further promotion in their own or to a higher class; or
 - (b) other members of the Subordinate Forest Service (Foresters and other subordinate officials) similarly desirous of qualifying for promotion.
- (i) Forest Rangers may be deputed by Local Governments, provided the candidates are certified, by the Conservator under whom they are serving, to possess sufficient knowledge of English and general education and ability to enable them to profit by the course. Such officers may be above 25 years of age, and need not pass the entrance examination. While at the School they will draw the pay of their grade, and the travelling allowances to which they may be entitled under the Civil Service Regulations.
 - (ii) Other officers of the Subordinate Service may be deputed by Local Governments, provided that—
 - (a) they have been in that service for not less than three years;
 - (b) they have passed the School entrance examination;
 - (c) they are under 25 years of age;
 - (d) they have executed the formal agreement referred to in Rule 17.

Such officers will, while at the School, draw the pay and travelling allowances of their grade in the service; provided that the total amount sanctioned to meet the cost of their training, inclusive of travelling expenses, shall not be less than Rs. 822½ in the case of students living in the native style, and Rs. 1,057½ in the case of students living in European fashion (*vide* Rule 21).

14. *Students deputed by Native States* may be admitted on the request of the State concerned; provided that—

- (a) they have passed the entrance examination of the School;
- (b) they have produced the certificates required for admission, specified in Rule 12 (i).

The Durbars of Native State sending students to the School shall, before the beginning of each term, or of each year if preferred, deposit with the Director a sum sufficient to meet the expenses of the students. This sum, for the whole course, must not be less than Rs. 822½ for students living in native fashion, and Rs. 1,057½ for those living in European fashion (*vide* Rule 21).

B.—Lower Class.

15. There are also three categories of students in the Lower Class—

- (a) Private students.
- (b) Students in Government service.
- (c) Students deputed by Native States.

The rules for admission to the Lower Class are the same as those detailed in Rules 12, 13, and 14 for admission to the Upper Class, with the following exceptions:

- (i) Instead of the Entrance Examination, the candidate must furnish a certificate of having passed the Middle Class Examination in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, or an equivalent standard in another province, as well as a certificate that he possesses a competent knowledge of Hindustani.
- (ii) The cost of training will not be less than Rs. 658 (*vide* Rule 21) for the whole course of 23½ months.
- (iii) The required deposit will be Rs. 94, and the caution-money Rs. 25.
- (iv) In the case of candidates who are already in the Subordinate Forest Service and below the rank of Ranger, the restrictions imposed by Rule 13 (ii) (a) and (c) may be specially relaxed under the orders of the Local Government.

C.—General.

16. No student of European or Eurasian extraction, not already in the permanent employment of Government or of a Native State, shall be admitted into the Forest School if he is married; nor shall any such student, whether in the permanent employment of Government or of a Native State or not, marry whilst at the School or until he has joined a permanent appointment. A breach of this rule will render the student liable to dismissal from the School, or to forfeiture of any appointment in the Forest Service which may have been promised to him, or to which he may otherwise have a claim.

17. *Agreement and Security-Bond.*—Officers of the Subordinate Service, deputed to the School by Local Governments under Rules 13 (ii) and 15, shall execute a formal agreement—the sureties for the fulfilment of which should be men of position and means—to continue in the Forest Service of the Local Government concerned for a period of not less than five years after passing out of the Forest School, and on such rates of pay as may be in accordance with the existing organisation of the Department. A breach of this condition will render the defaulter and his sureties liable for the refund of the entire cost of the student's education at the School. The agreement and security-bond shall be in the appended forms, and must be executed before the student is admitted to the School. The agreement will be signed by the student and, if he is a minor, by his father or guardian also; the bond by the student and two sureties. The amount of security to be taken will be—

				Rs.
For a Lower Class student	...	...	...	600
„ an Upper Class student	{ Native	...	...	750
	{ European	...	...	1,000

The agreement and security-bond need not be stamped.

The same rule shall apply to private students who may be granted stipends under Rule 12 (ix), subject, however, to the proviso of Rule 12 (xii). Should any such student not be appointed to the Forest Service of Government at the end of his School course, his agreement and security-bond will be returned to him.

18. *Uniform, book, and camp allowances.*—The Director is authorised to make deductions from the pay of Forest Ranger students under Rule 13 (i), or of students of the Subordinate Service under Rules 13 (ii) and 15, or from the stipends of private students under Rules 12 (ix) and 15, to the following amounts:

		Rs.	
Lower Class students	...	4 monthly, or	94 in all
Upper Class students	{ Native	...	6 " " 141 " "
	{ European	...	8 " " 188 " "

in order to meet the following items of initial expenditure, *vis.*:

				UPPER CLASS.		Lower Class.
				Native.	European.	
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Uniform and equipment	...	...	...	35	68	20
Books and instruments	...	...	...	60	60	34
Camp outfit	...	...	...	46	60	40
TOTAL				141	188	94

The Director will charge off in his accounts such portions of the above as may be necessary from time to time to meet expenditure on the items mentioned, until the whole of the amounts are exhausted, after which the student will be required to pay in cash for articles supplied.

19. *Travelling allowances of private students in receipt of stipends.*—Students holding stipends from Local Governments under Rule 12 (ix) are not entitled to travelling allowance; but, as the tours entail greater expenditure in some months than in others, the Director is authorised to make a further monthly deduction from their stipends, of Rs. 5 from Upper Class Native students and Rs. 7 from Upper Class European students, and to disburse the amounts in the following manner:

			Native Students.	European Students.
			Rs.	Rs.
Monthly travelling allowances...	{ 15th April-15th June,	} 1st year ...	4	8
	November-March,			
	April-May,	} 2nd year...		
	November-February,			
Or for 13 months			52	104
Special additional allowances for hill tours			30	22
"	"	for Punjab tour	35½	38½
TOTAL			117½	164½

20. Should the Conservator of a Circle from which any Government student of the Subordinate Service is deputed to the School, under Rule 13 (ii), prefer it, he can, subject to the orders of his Government, authorise the Director to pay travelling allowance to such student at the rates given in Rule 10, instead of at the rates allowed by the Civil Service Regulations. And in the case of Lower Class Government students, deputed to the School under Rule 15, he may similarly authorise the payment of travelling allowance at the following rates, instead of the rates permissible under the Civil Service Regulations:

				Rs.
Monthly travelling allowance @ Rs. 4	...	...	...	52
Special hill tour allowance	...	...	...	22
" Punjab tour allowance	...	...	...	20
				—
		TOTAL	...	94
				—

which rates are equivalent to a permanent travelling allowance of Rs. 4 per month for the whole course.

21. *Estimated expense of training.*—It has been calculated that, in addition to the amounts specified in Rule 18 for cost of uniform, books, &c., and camp-equipment, and in Rules 19 and 20 for travelling, the minimum monthly subsistence money for students comes to Rs. 20, 24 and 30, respectively; so that the minimum pay and travelling allowances of Government students under Rule 13 (ii), and the minimum stipends for stipendiary students under Rule 12 (ix), should not be less than Rs. 35 and Rs. 45, respectively, nor should the minimum pay and travelling allowances of Lower Class students (Rule 15) be less than Rs. 28. Thus, the minimum cost of training will be as follows:

				UPPER CLASS.		
				Lower Class.	Native.	European.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Subsistence money	...	...	...	20	24	30
Uniform, books, and camp outfit	...	...	...	4	6	8
Travelling allowance	...	...	...	4	5	7
TOTAL PER MENSEM	...			28	35	45
Or for the whole course of 23½ months	...	..		658	822½	1,057½

The same amounts should be taken as minima in calculating the allowances to be deposited on account of students from Native States under Rules 14 and 15, or provided by parents and guardians for the cost of training of private students.

Section III.—Disciplinary Rules.

22. *Quarters.*—The Director will allot to students, on their arrival in Dehra, such quarters as may be available in the School buildings or in the houses rented by him for students' accommodation. The School quarters are tenable during

the whole period of the students' course, and the rent is Rs. 2 monthly for each student, or Rs. 4 for each room. Students for whom there is no accommodation in quarters or in houses rented by the Director, or who may prefer it, can, with the permission of the Director, reside in the town in lodgings selected by themselves; but in that case the Director will accept no responsibility for the rent.

All students, living in quarters or in the rented houses, are expected to abide by such orders as the Director may issue from time to time for the purpose of ensuring cleanliness and sanitation.

No dogs are allowed in quarters, nor may dogs or horses be brought inside the School grounds.

Breakages of furniture, &c., in the quarters or School buildings must be paid for by the students. Students are responsible for the acts of their servants.

23. *Uniform.*—All students must wear the School uniform, which consists of a suit of khaki drill with white-metal buttons, and a grey turban of prescribed pattern, for the hot weather, and of khaki serge with similar buttons for the cold weather and camp. Those students who become members of the Dehra Dun Mounted Rifles are, however, permitted to wear the undress uniform of the corps, which also consists of a suit of khaki drill, of pattern similar to that of the School. Students who are Volunteers will wear, as head-dress, a brown shikar hat while at the School, and the regular corps helmet when on parade. Native students may dispense with turbans, or wear other head-dress, only with the Director's special permission. Uniform must always be worn inside the School building. It must also be worn in the School grounds up to 5 P.M.

24. *Uniform and Camp Equipment.*—The uniform of members of the Dehra Dun Mounted Rifles may be obtained through the corps staff; that of other students through the Storekeeper of the School, on the Director's order. As camp equipment each student requires—

- (1) A small tent, not larger than 10 feet \times 8 feet.
- (2) A camp bed.
- (3) A small camp table.
- (4) A camp chair or "morah."

These articles are made at the School and issued at cost price to students.

25. *Books and Instruments.*—The list of books and instruments required by each student will be published by the Director from time to time. The articles must be purchased from the Director, who endeavours to obtain them of the best quality procurable, consistent with cheapness. No article will, however, be issued by the Storekeeper, except (a) on order of the Director, or (b) on cash payment.

Copies of the Forest Acts and Forest Code, as also surveying instruments and herbarium presses, are issued on loan, and students using them will be responsible for their safe custody and return.

26. *Leave.*—During the course of instruction, no student may leave Dehra without the written order of the Director. Nor may students, while in camp, leave the camp head-quarters without the written order of the Deputy-Director or the Instructor in charge. Subsidiary rules regarding leave will be made by the Director from time to time.

27. *Holidays.*—During the rains term, Saturday will usually be observed as a holiday or devoted to excursions. In camp, it will ordinarily be a half-holiday. Such of the usual gazetted holidays as are allowed will be notified as such from time to time.

28. *Punishments.*—Students are liable to the following punishments:

- (1) Reprimand by the teacher in class.
- (2) Reprimand by the Director or the Deputy-Director at any time.
- (3) Reprimand before a meeting, convened by the Director, of not less than three School officers, one of whom must be either the Director or the Deputy-

Director. The proceedings of the meeting will be reported to the Conservator or the Native State deputing the student, or to his parents or guardians if he is a private student; and, if the meeting so decides, a note of them will be made on his final certificate.

- (4) The Director, acting with the consensus of the meeting referred to under (3), has power to inflict, in addition, a fine to the extent of one-third of the salary or allowances of the student for a period not exceeding three months.
- (5) The Director, acting with the consensus of a full meeting of the School officers presided over by himself, has power to dismiss any student for misconduct; and a student thus dismissed cannot be re-admitted to the School. The Director may remand any student who, in his opinion, is not sufficiently promising.

29. *Monthly Reports.*—A progress report on the work of each student will be issued monthly by the Director. It will record the number of marks obtained by the student at the last monthly examination, his application to his studies, and his conduct generally. It will be sent, for Government students or private students in receipt of stipends, to the Conservator of the Circle from which the student is deputed; for Native State students, to such person as the Durbar may direct; and for ordinary private students, to the parent or guardian concerned.

30. *Library.*—The books in the School Library are available for the use of students under such rules as the Director may make from time to time. Books of reference must be consulted in the library itself, and no books may be taken away except after application to the librarian and entry in a register.

31. *Museum.*—The Museum and Herbarium are also available for the use of students; but the objects in the museum may not be handled or removed without the express permission of the Director or the Deputy-Director. Permission to consult the herbarium may be obtained from the Director or the Deputy-Director, but the plants must be kept in their order as arranged, and no sheets removed or altered without permission.

32. *Athletic Sports.*—The gymnasium and the tennis-courts will be available for the use of students during all recreation hours on week-days. Cricket and football may be played on the old parade ground. Students are recommended to join the School Athletic Club, the subscription to which is Rs. 4 yearly, and half-rates for those who do not play all the games.

Forms of Agreement and Bond to be executed by students already in the service of, or in receipt of stipends from, Government, previous to entry into the Forest School, Dehra Dun.

Articles of Agreement made and entered into this day of 18
BETWEEN

of
of the first part of

son of the said of the
second part and the Secretary of State for India in Council hereinafter referred to as the Secretary of State of the third part. Whereby each of the parties hereto so far as the covenants and conditions on his own part are to be observed and performed covenants with the other of them as follows:

1. The said hereby of his own free will and consent and with the approbation and consent of the said testified by the execution by him of these presents agrees with and to the Secretary of State his successors in office and assigns that he the said shall well and faithfully pursue his studies at the Government Forest School, Dehra Dun, and qualify for the Forest Service of the Government of British India or of any Local Government.

2. The said shall after completing his studies at the said Forest School and if so required to do serve the Secretary of State his successors in office and assigns in the Forest Department of the Government of British India or of any Local Government for a period of not less than

five years and shall during the whole of such period diligently and efficiently do all acts and discharge all duties which may be required to be done by him in his capacity as an officer of the said Department.

3. The Secretary of State his successors in office and assigns hereby engages to educate the said _____ at the Dehra Dun Forest School in all matters relating to forest service forest works and forest administration that it may be deemed necessary by the Director of the said School to teach the said _____

4. The Secretary of State shall pay the said _____ during the whole period of his stay at the said School at and after the rate of Rs. _____ per month and thereafter while the said _____ shall faithfully and diligently serve as an officer of the said Forest Department at and after the rate of not less than Rs. _____ per month and the said _____ shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges in respect of pay pension and promotion accorded to officers of the said Department for the time by the Rules and Regulations of the Department.

5. Lastly it is hereby agreed and declared that the Secretary of State his successors in office or assigns shall be at liberty to rescind this agreement on account of the negligence failure to attend to duty idleness or any insubordination or misconduct on the part of the said _____

and to dismiss him from the said Forest School or the service of the said Department and the said _____ shall not be entitled to any of the privileges hereby imposed on him but the said _____

or _____ shall thereupon refund to the Secretary of State his successors in office and assigns the total cost including the monthly payments made to the said _____

while at the said School incurred by the Secretary of State or his successors in office or assigns in respect of the education of the said _____

at the said School. IN witness whereof the said parties to these presents have hereunto set their respective hands and seals the day and year first above written.

Know all men by these presents that we _____ of _____ (principal obligor) _____ and _____ of _____ (sureties) are jointly and severally bound to the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL in the sum of Rs. _____ to be paid to the said Secretary of State his successors in office or assigns or his or their certain attorney or attorneys for which payment well and truly to be made we bind ourselves our heirs executors administrators and representatives and each of us binds himself his heirs executors administrators and representatives firmly by these presents sealed with our seals and dated this _____ day of _____ 18 _____

WHEREAS the Secretary of State for India in Council for himself and his successors in office and assigns has engaged to educate the said _____ at the Dehra Dun Forest School in all matters relating to forest science forest works and forest administration that it may be deemed necessary by the Director of the said School to teach the said _____ and has also agreed to pay him during the whole period of his stay at the said School at and after the rate of _____ rupees per month and whereas the cost per annum of such education without any such allowance being included is estimated to be Rs. _____ which shall be taken to be the actual cost for the purpose of these presents and whereas in consideration of such education and pay to be given to the said _____ as aforesaid by the said Secretary of State and his successors in office and assigns the said _____ has agreed with the said Secretary of State his successors in office and assigns that he will after completing his studies at the said School and if required to do so serve in the Forest Department of the Government of British India for a period of not less than five years during the whole of which time he will diligently and efficiently do all acts and discharge all duties which may be required of him to be done in his capacity as

an officer of the said Department. AND WHEREAS the said Secretary of State has also on his part agreed that the said shall be paid for such service at and after the rate of not less than rupees per month and shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges in respect of pay pension and promotion accorded to officers of the said Department for the time being by the Rules and Regulations of the Department. AND WHEREAS for the purpose of securing and indemnifying the said Secretary of State his successors in office and assigns against all loss and damage which he or they might or may in any way suffer by reason of the said leaving without permission the service of the said Secretary of State his successors in office or assigns in less than five years after the completion of his studies at the said School and for the purpose also of securing the refund to the said Secretary of State his successors in office and assigns of the total cost including the monthly payments made to the said while at the said School incurred by the said Secretary of State or his successors in office or assigns in respect of the education of the said at the said School and in consideration of the payment and education so as aforesaid to be made and given to the said at the said School and as one of the conditions of the admission of the said to the said School it has also been agreed that the said and the said and as his sureties should execute the above-written Bond subject to the condition hereinafter contained. Now the condition of the above-written Bond or obligation is such that if the said shall well and faithfully and diligently pursue his studies at the said School and qualify for the said forest service and shall also after completing his studies at the said Forest School and if so required to do serve the said Secretary of State his successors in office and assigns in the Forest Department of the Government of British India or of any Local Government for a period of not less than five years and shall during the whole of such period diligently and efficiently do all acts and discharge all duties which may be required to be done by him in his capacity as an officer of the said Department and if the said and or either of them their or either of their heirs executors administrators and representatives shall well and truly indemnify the said Secretary of State his successors in office and assigns against all loss and damage which he or they might or may in any way suffer by reason of the said giving cause for dismissal either while at the said School or while in the service of Government thereafter or of his leaving the service of the said Secretary of State his successors in office or assigns without permission in less than five years after the completion of the studies of the said at the said School and if the said and or either of them their or either of their heirs executors administrators or representatives shall also pay to the said Secretary of State his successors in office or assigns all sum or sums in any way expended paid or incurred by the said Secretary of State his successors in office or assigns in respect of the education of the said at the said School then the above-written Bond or obligation shall be void otherwise the same shall remain in full force and virtue. PROVIDED ALWAYS and it is hereby expressly agreed and declared that these presents shall be treated and considered as entered into under the orders of the Government of India for the performance by the said and of a public duty and an act in which the public are interested within the meaning of section 74 of Act IX of 1872 of the Legislative Council of India.

In WITNESS, &c.

Notification by the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 4760-S. R., dated Calcutta, the 29th November 1892.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act (I of 1879), the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit the duties payable on the agreements and security-bonds required to be executed, under the Rules to regulate appointments and promotions in the Provincial Forest Service, by students and their sureties previous to entry into the Forest School, Dehra Dún.

GOVERNMENT
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

STATE

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT

Statement showing in maunds the imports of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo by rail and river into Calcutta compared with the corresponding

Articles, and whence exported.	IMPORTS IN AUGUST.											
	Calcutta.			Bombay Town.			Karachi.			TOTAL.		
	1893.	1894.	1895.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1893.	1894.	1895.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
COTTON, RAW—												
Madras . . . . .	...	...	...	13,478	15,803	12,229	...	...	...	13,478	15,803	12,229
Bombay . . . . .	...	...	...	50,109	84,146	98,238	...	...	...	50,109	84,146	98,238
Sind . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,669	10,688	19,372	5,669	10,688	19,372
Bengal	7,369	5,549	6,595	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,369	5,549	6,595
N.-W. P. & O.	1,179	4,256	16,879	388	1,677	15,235	...	...	...	1,179	4,256	15,235
Panjab . . . . .	...	3,425	1,960	...	1,017	3,583	308	616	3,964	...	5,933	...
Cent. Provs. . . . .	...	...	446	...	16	140	...	...	...	...	5,933	...
Berar . . . . .	...	...	...	1,042	521	1,374	...	...	...	1,042	521	1,374
Assam	635	657	285	...	...	...	...	...	...	635	657	...
Raj. & C. I.	143	...	1,555	4,639	18,240	20,502	...	...	...	4,782	18,249	...
Nizam's Terr. . . . .	...	...	...	2,334	1,417	9,031	...	...	...	2,334	1,417	...
Mysore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	9,326	13,887	27,711	71,990	122,846	160,432	5,977	11,304	23,336	87,293	148,037	211,100
WHEAT—												
Madras . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay . . . . .	...	...	...	11,425	18,269	32,133	...	...	...	11,425	18,269	32,133
Sind . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	299,872	71,167	304,192	299,872	71,167	304,192
Bengal	59,140	20,177	91,565	...	...	...	...	...	...	59,140	20,177	91,565
N.-W. P. & O.	126,302	127,766	98,687	907	13,079	4,072	...	...	...	127,299	140,845	102,102
Panjab	10,532	26,879	21,310	52,829	134,204	28,180	535,971	330,980	740,304	500,332	492,063	780,000
Cent. Provs.	4,835	...	...	178,913	14,620	4,346	...	...	...	183,768	14,626	...
Berar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	252	783	...	...	...	...	252	...
Assam	248	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	248	...	...
Raj. & C. I.	297	...	...	31,769	10,603	8,770	...	...	...	32,066	10,603	...
Nizam's Terr. . . . .	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Mysore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	201,354	174,822	211,562	275,953	191,035	78,293	835,843	402,147	1,044,496	1,313,150	768,004	1,334,000
LINSEED—												
Madras . . . . .	...	...	...	1,141	154	...	...	...	...	1,141	154	...
Bombay . . . . .	...	...	...	6,961	19,759	14,956	...	...	...	6,961	19,759	...
Sind . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	16	...
Bengal	295,702	306,290	310,623	...	...	...	...	...	...	295,702	306,290	310,623
N.-W. P. & O.	101,758	92,866	53,800	4,073	3,013	2,407	...	...	...	103,811	95,879	...
Panjab	1,453	2,006	923	101	1,034	258	3,796	803	2,371	5,350	3,953	...
Cent. Provs.	12,753	3,573	6,170	41,768	6,760	19,094	...	...	...	54,521	10,333	...
Berar . . . . .	...	824	...	15,514	10,664	4,463	...	...	...	15,514	11,488	...
Assam	4,345	1,450	2,319	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,345	1,450	...
Raj. & C. I.	6,584	2,227	...	22,087	46,706	5,777	...	...	...	28,671	48,933	...
Nizam's Terr. . . . .	...	...	...	6,352	4,415	6,308	...	...	...	6,352	4,415	...
Mysore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	422,595	409,286	373,925	97,997	92,505	53,263	3,796	879	2,371	524,388	502,670	420,000
INDIGO—												
Madras . . . . .	...	...	...	35	144	27	...	...	...	35	144	...
Bombay . . . . .	...	...	...	318	124	106	...	...	...	318	124	...
Sind . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	672	...	53	...
Bengal	39	62	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	...
N.-W. P. & O.	51	11	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	15	...
Panjab . . . . .	...	...	...	...	14	...	169	151	123	169	165	...
Cent. Provs. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. & C. I. . . . .	...	...	...	...	12	3	...	...	...	...	12	...
Nizam's Terr. . . . .	...	...	...	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	36	...
Mysore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	90	73	99	353	334	136	169	204	705	612	611	...

Simla, the 1st November 1895.

TICS.

Bombay Town and Karachi, during the month of August 1895 and from 1st January to 31st August 1895, periods of the years 1893 and 1894.

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director General of Statistics.
DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JULY TO 20TH OCTOBER 1894, AND FROM 1ST JULY TO 19TH OCTOBER 1895.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st July 1895*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 2nd half of 1894.	WEEK ENDING 20TH OCTOBER 1894.				WEEK ENDING 19TH OCTOBER 1895.				Earnings from 1st July to 20th October 1894.	Earnings from 1st July to 19th October 1895.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.							
			Total.	Per mile open per week.		Total.	Per mile open per week.						
State lines worked by companies.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
East Indian	556	1,687	10,14,68	601	1,722	10,35,576	601	1,38,78,597	1,39,56,167	77,570	...	...
Bengal-Nagpur	109	862	1,00,210	116	862	67,000	78	12,03,971	11,79,697	24,273	...	...
Indian Midland (a)	132	752	1,28,714	171	825	84,182	102	14,82,226	11,84,762	2,97,464	...	...
Berwada Extension	198	21	4,598	219	21	2,443	116	58,700	40,257	12,443	...	...
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Rajputana-Malwa (b)	236	1,719	4,06,038	236	1,789	3,29,230	184	57,29,102	51,87,634	5,42,068	...	...
Palampur-Deesa	37	17	613	40	17	910	54	8,755	11,368	2,613	...	...
South Indian	154	1,042	1,74,402	107	1,042	1,38,482	133	25,41,384	26,85,614	1,44,330	...	...
Mayavaram-Mutpet	82	54	4,228	78	54	4,102	77	62,429	72,555	10,126	...	...
Southern Mahratta (c)	90	1,105	97,519	84	1,105	1,07,037	92	16,05,892	16,93,886	87,994	...	...
Bengal and North-Western (d)	121	756	89,112	118	756	81,410	108	13,21,785	12,15,706	1,06,079	...	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	87	200	32,919	165	200	9,231	46	2,59,510	1,53,484	1,06,026	...	...
Assam-Bengal . . . . .	...	...	...	...	128	8,315	65	...	1,05,386	1,05,386	...	...
TOTAL	232	8,275	20,53,000	248	8,581	18,67,980	218	2,81,57,255	2,74,91,916	6,65,339	...	...
State lines worked by the State.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
North Western (state) (e)	242	2,511	5,68,089	227	2,548	5,72,271	225	86,42,890	93,74,070	7,31,171	...	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	238	797	1,01,311	202	797	1,39,782	175	26,47,710	23,94,339	2,53,371	...	...
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	382	813	3,16,914	390	813	3,78,810	466	44,46,214	45,21,595	75,381	...	...
Bengal Central (f)	127	123	13,410	107	123	21,040	168	2,42,474	2,61,984	23,510	...	...
East Coast (state)	90	321	21,596	67	427	25,241	59	4,17,439	4,62,353	44,914	...	...
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Burma (state)	131	730	82,994	104	746	1,01,435	136	14,97,623	16,43,173	1,45,550	...	...
<i>Special gauges—</i>													
Jorhat (state provincial)	61	25	1,488	59	25	1,706	68	26,740	31,314	4,565	...	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	59	8	453	37	8	488	61	6,812	6,476	336	...	...
TOTAL	235	5,330	11,67,155	210	5,489	12,40,773	226	1,79,27,920	1,86,99,304	7,71,384	...	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
Great Indian Peninsula (g)	341	1,490	5,11,370	343	1,490	3,82,300	257	66,39,043	59,42,952	6,96,091	...	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	530	461	2,32,265	504	461	2,20,000	477	31,73,252	34,10,203	2,36,951	...	...
Madras	236	840	1,95,793	233	840	1,98,996	237	31,47,433	32,83,613	1,36,180	...	...
TOTAL	340	2,791	9,39,428	337	2,791	8,01,296	287	1,39,59,728	1,26,36,768	3,22,960	...	...
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE) ASSISTED COMPANIES.	251	10,366	41,59,383	254	16,861	39,10,049	232	5,90,44,903	5,88,27,988	2,16,915	...	...
State lines worked by native states and worked by other agencies.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	152	161	27,909	173	161	28,757	179	3,71,374	3,80,751	9,377	...	...
Tarakesur	222	22	4,750	216	22	4,528	206	76,664	77,680	1,016	...	...
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	116	67	9,791	146	66	11,690	177	1,09,566	1,16,625	7,059	...	...
Bengal Doonars	148	36	5,274	147	36	8,400	233	74,148	93,446	19,298	...	...
Dibru-Sadiya	130	78	10,949	140	78	11,836	152	1,77,257	1,75,636	1,621	...	...
<i>Special gauge—</i>													
Darjeeling-Himalayan	248	51	14,901	292	51	16,206	318	1,91,739	1,99,918	8,179	...	...
TOTAL	157	415	73,574	177	414	81,417	197	10,00,748	10,44,056	43,308	...	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by native states.													
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
The Nizam's guaranteed state	171	333	38,256	173	333	47,201	142	8,38,277	7,53,164	85,113	...	...
The Gaekwar's Petlad	89	13	1,508	116	13	710	55	17,832	16,959	873	...	...
Rajpura-Bastinda	257	168	16,893	156	168	11,456	100	3,42,182	2,92,177	45,005	...	...
Kolar Gold-fields	241	10	2,394	239	10	3,474	347	41,973	52,446	10,471	...	...
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (h)	87	362	34,891	96	362	36,176	100	5,13,002	5,42,853	29,851	...	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	60	93	5,733	62	93	3,620	39	71,527	67,612	3,915	...	...
Kolhapur	71	29	2,136	76	29	3,067	106	32,224	32,350	126	...	...
<i>Special gauges—</i>													
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	47	72	4,249	59	72	2,630	37	48,753	45,851	2,902	...	...
Cooch Behar	40	22	743	34	22	660	30	12,039	10,348	1,691	...	...
TOTAL	196	1,042	1,26,863	122	1,042	1,08,994	105	19,17,811	18,18,766	99,045	...	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.													
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	81	334	30,982	93	334	21,993	66	3,53,203	3,30,318	22,885	...	...
Jaisalmer-Rajkot	61	46	2,924	64	46	2,651	58	41,044	44,431	3,387	...	...
Jodhpur-Bikaner	48	364	17,796	49	364	13,800	38	2,90,028	2,40,421	49,607	...	...
Odeypore-Chitor (i) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	61	1,510	25	...	(j) 22,918	22,918	...	...
<i>Special gauge—</i>													
Morvi	56	94	5,261	56	94	5,946	63	75,408	89,678	14,270	...	...
TOTAL	63	838	56,963	68	899	45,900	51	7,59,683	7,27,766	31,917	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	234	18,691	44,16,983	236	19,216	41,46,360	216	6,27,23,145	6,24,18,576	3,04,509	...	...

(a) Includes the Bhopal-Itarsi and Bina Guna railways.

(b) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.

(c) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.

(d) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.

(e) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir, and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.

(f) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.

(g) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmad, Khangaon, and Amraoti railways.

(h) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.

(i) The line is being worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, as a temporary measure.

(j) Total earnings from 1st August to 19th October 1895.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Under Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XXVII of 1895-96.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st April 1895*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1894-95.	WEEK ENDING 20TH OCTOBER 1894.			WEEK ENDING 19TH OCTOBER 1895.			Earnings from 1st April to 20th October 1894.	Earnings from 1st April to 19th October 1895.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.					
			Total.	Per mile open per week.		Total.	Per mile open per week.				
State lines worked by companies.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	599	1,687	10,14,568	601	1,722	10,35,576	601	2,76,29,733	2,81,79,142	5,49,409	...
Bengal-Nagpur	152	862	1,00,219	116	862	67,000	78	30,89,406	31,69,609	80,203	...
Indian Midland (a)	144	752	1,28,714	171	825	84,182	102	31,00,833	24,37,200	...	6,63,537
Berwada Extension	170	21	4,598	219	21	2,445	116	92,714	95,111	2,397	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (b)	279	1,719	4,06,038	236	1,789	3,29,230	184	1,32,54,147	1,25,95,807	...	6,58,340
Palanpur-Deesa	44	17	683	40	17	910	54	19,571	23,257	3,686	...
South Indian	154	1,042	1,74,402	167	1,042	1,38,482	133	46,60,610	50,69,472	4,08,862	...
Mayavaram-Mutpet	75	54	4,228	78	54	4,162	77	(c) 1,10,980	1,42,431	31,451	...
Southern Mahratta (d)	105	1,105	97,519	84	1,105	1,07,037	92	35,41,378	36,88,283	1,46,905	...
Bengal and North-Western (e)	146	756	89,112	118	756	81,410	108	30,58,055	28,63,761	...	1,94,294
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	88	200	32,919	165	200	9,231	46	5,09,334	3,82,056	...	1,27,278
Assam-Bengal	...	...	...	...	128	8,315	65	...	(f) 1,05,135	1,05,385	...
TOTAL	259	8,275	20,53,000	248	8,581	18,67,980	218	5,90,72,770	5,87,51,614	...	3,21,096
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (g)	252	2,511	5,68,989	227	2,548	5,72,271	225	1,69,73,529	1,99,06,527	30,22,998	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	270	797	1,61,311	202	797	1,39,782	175	50,03,750	52,89,983	...	3,13,767
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	339	813	3,16,914	300	813	3,78,810	466	71,08,684	73,21,675	1,22,991	...
Bengal Central (h)	130	125	13,410	107	125	21,040	168	4,50,608	4,74,159	23,551	...
East Coast (state)	99	321	21,596	67	427	25,241	59	8,31,666	10,23,141	1,91,475	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	164	730	82,094	114	746	1,01,435	136	30,63,800	33,68,751	3,04,951	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhat (state provincial)	55	25	1,488	59	25	1,706	68	43,382	52,652	9,270	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	64	8	453	57	8	488	61	13,350	10,965	...	2,385
TOTAL	243	5,330	11,67,155	219	5,489	12,40,773	226	3,41,78,789	3,75,37,853	33,59,064	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (i)	442	1,490	5,11,370	343	1,490	3,82,300	257	1,74,63,311	1,53,44,558	...	21,18,756
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	678	461	2,32,265	504	461	2,20,000	477	85,10,541	96,52,083	11,05,542	...
Madras	243	840	1,05,793	233	840	1,08,996	237	57,02,741	61,85,612	3,92,871	...
TOTAL	421	2,791	9,39,428	337	2,791	8,01,296	287	3,17,78,593	3,12,12,250	...	5,66,343
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE) ASSISTED COMPANIES.	281	16,396	41,59,583	254	16,861	39,10,049	232	12,50,24,152	12,75,01,777	24,77,625	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	165	161	27,909	173	161	28,757	170	7,48,139	7,86,074	37,935	...
Tarkessur	269	22	4,750	216	22	4,528	206	1,69,038	1,66,977	...	2,661
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	121	67	9,791	146	66	11,690	177	2,44,787	2,48,913	4,126	...
Bengal Dooars	161	36	5,274	147	36	8,400	233	1,11,125	1,49,695	38,560	...
Dibru-Sadiya	136	78	10,949	140	78	11,836	152	3,07,524	3,18,358	10,834	...
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	249	51	14,901	292	51	16,206	318	3,66,800	4,18,511	51,711	...
TOTAL	164	415	73,574	177	414	81,417	197	19,48,013	20,88,518	1,40,505	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	187	333	58,256	175	333	47,201	142	17,15,478	15,82,330	...	1,33,148
The Gaekwar's Petlad	105	13	1,508	116	13	710	55	40,154	41,456	1,302	...
Rajpura-Bhindra	271	108	16,893	156	108	11,456	106	6,66,539	5,96,448	...	70,091
Kolar Gold-fields	260	10	2,394	239	10	3,474	342	(j) 55,194	89,884	34,690	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (k)	89	362	34,891	96	362	36,176	100	9,49,750	9,92,755	43,005	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	74	93	5,733	62	93	3,620	39	1,87,569	1,72,445	...	15,124
Kolhapur	81	29	2,196	76	29	3,067	106	71,422	68,120	...	3,302
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	59	72	4,249	59	72	2,610	37	1,27,854	1,37,470	9,616	...
Cooch Behar	45	22	743	34	22	660	30	22,840	21,383	...	1,457
TOTAL	136	1,042	1,26,863	122	1,042	1,08,994	105	38,36,800	37,02,297	...	1,34,503
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	103	334	30,982	93	334	21,993	66	9,35,432	10,47,542	1,12,110	...
Jaisalmer-Rajkot	68	46	2,924	64	46	2,651	58	84,281	97,710	13,429	...
Jodhpur-Bikaner	58	364	17,796	49	364	13,800	38	6,45,293	5,30,089	...	1,09,204
Ooddepore-Chitor (l)	...	...	...	...	61	1,510	25	...	(m) 22,918	22,918	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	65	94	5,261	56	94	5,946	63	1,73,149	2,12,363	39,219	...
TOTAL	78	838	56,963	68	899	45,900	51	18,38,155	19,16,667	78,512	...
GRAND TOTAL	261	18,691	44,16,983	236	19,216	41,46,360	216	13,26,47,120	13,52,09,259	25,62,139	...

(a) Includes the Bhopal-Itarsi and Bina-Guna railways.

(b) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.

(c) Total earnings from 2nd April to 20th October 1894.

(d) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.

(e) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.

(f) Total earnings from 1st July to 19th October 1895.

(g) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.

(h) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.

(i) Includes the Wardha, Coal, Dhond-Manmad, Khargone, and Amraoti railways.

(j) Total earnings from 1st June to 20th October 1894.

(k) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.

(l) The line is being worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company as a temporary measure.

(m) Total earnings from 1st August to 19th October 1895.

F. B. HEBBERT,

Under Secretary.

G

the 31st October 1895.

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SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 45.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1895.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1895.

[illegible]

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000

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